

THE LITERARY DIGEST

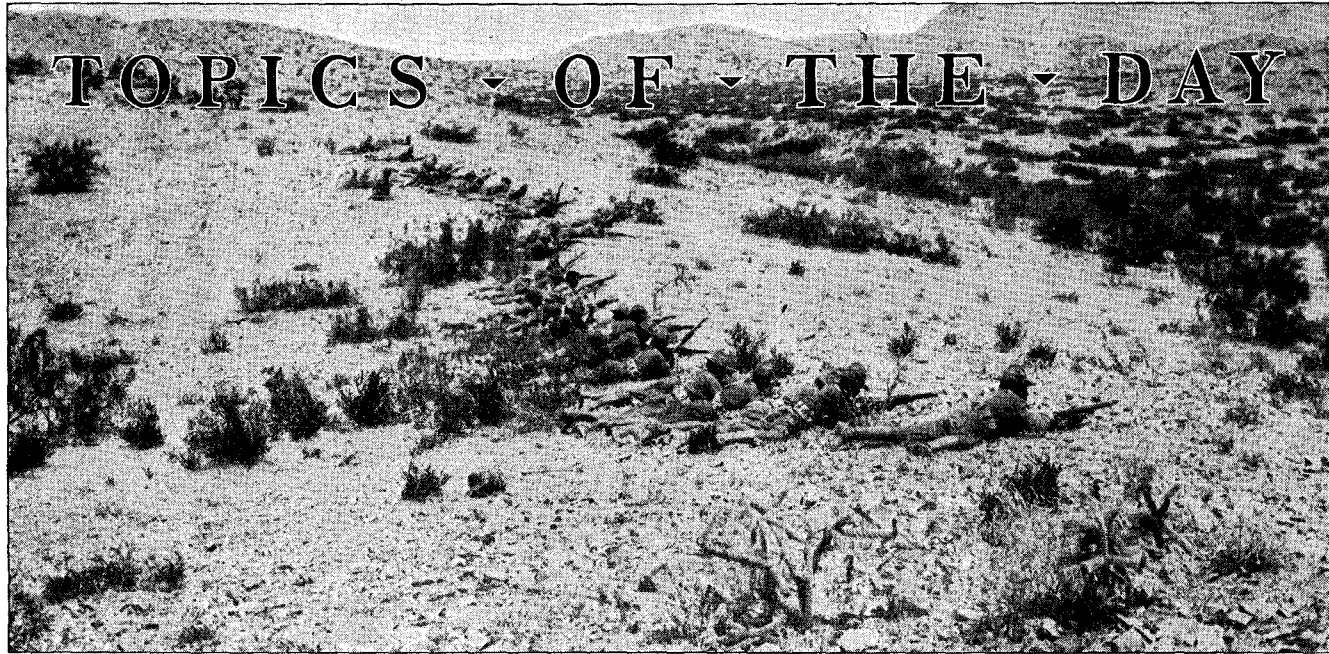
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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GUARDING OUR MEXICAN BORDER NEAR COLUMBUS.

THE "NECESSITY" OF WAR WITH MEXICO

WITH MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES "neither at peace nor at war," as *The New Republic* puts it, we find vigorous editorial demands that "there must be no war with Mexico," mingling with equally emphatic assertions that war actually exists, that, as the *Louisville Courier-Journal* says, "we are already at war—very much at war." While the release of the prisoners taken at Carrizal with their return to the United States by the Carranza authorities meets one of our Government's chief demands, it does not, as the *New York World* thinks, close the Carrizal incident. The Mexican ruler has, according to *The World*, "made war upon the United States, and there should be no quibbles, executive or legislative, as to the nature of the proceeding." Secretary Lansing's call for the release of the Carrizal prisoners also denounced the Carranza note of June 24 as "a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action" against the United States forces which are now in Mexico to protect both Mexico and the United States against "rebel marauders," and it informed the *de-facto* Government of Mexico that there is expected from it an early statement "as to the course of action it wishes the Government of the United States to understand it has determined upon, and that it also expects that this statement be made through the usual diplomatic channels and not through subordinate military commanders."

It is the opinion of the *New York World*, as stated in the editorial already quoted, that "the unwarranted attack upon the Tenth Cavalry squadron, the long refusal to release the captive troopers, and the insolence and defiance of diplomatic communications suggesting an exchange of prisoners—our soldiers to be traded for red-handed bandits—are consistent with nothing but well-calculated hostility and an unwillingness to cooperate with the United States for the preservation of order."

Yet the "ungrudging compliance" with the most urgent of the American demands impresses the *New York Evening Post*. With apprehensions of war as a direct consequence of the Carrizal skirmish being dissipated, the minds of our citizens, according to *The Evening Post*, "at once leapt forward to thoughts of ways to maintain peace and to devise a broad and humane and lasting settlement of the whole Mexican problem." What, it asks, are to be the next steps? Disregarding the "raucous cry that the one thing needful is to take 500,000 soldiers and 'clean up' Mexico," the *New York* editor proceeds to make certain suggestions which represent the views of many of his fellow pacifists:

"Primarily, the Mexican difficulty, as it affects the United States, is a border-difficulty. It has been of long standing. Recent years have merely intensified it. In the midst of all the confusion and disturbance in northern Mexico, we have been

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apt to overlook the substantial achievements of the Carranza Government in the rest of the Republic. Even there trouble enough remains. Problems of financial and industrial reconstruction sufficient to tax or appal the most skilful statesmanship confront the *de-facto* Government of Mexico. Its foreign relations have to be restored and regularized. Moreover, there is a painful amount of destitution among the people. Stories of starving women and children come from too many parts of the country to be disbelieved. Their relief is urgent. And the question may fairly be asked whether it is not the duty, as well as the great opportunity, of our Government to move forward in aid of the hunger-stricken victims of three years of revolution in Mexico, at the same time that we seek to work out the establishing of peace, and the security of life and property, on both sides of the border.

"The great lack, we are convinced, is not of good-will on the part of Americans, but of methods, of tools, of suitable agencies. Many suggestions are made. The Red Cross might be used, if the way were opened, for the carrying of food and supplies to Mexicans in dire need. A commission might be sent, if agreeable to the Mexican authorities, made up of distinguished and peace-loving Americans, to confer with Mexicans on the spot as to what measures should be undertaken in common. But the obvious intermediary, the great means of conciliation and settlement and upbuilding, lies ready to the hand of President Wilson. We mean, of course, the Pan-American spirit, and the entire readiness of the leading South-American republics to place themselves at the disposal of both Mexico and the United States. . . . President Wilson can not ignore this. He can not wish to throw to the ground the edifice of Pan-American concord which he himself has done so much to enlarge and strengthen. And in the assurances given by Ambassador Naón and the other representatives of the South-American nations, that they are 'always disposed to work for the peace of America,' there is offered to him an instrument, for use in the present emergency, which it would be incredible folly for him to refuse."

The demand for mediation, arbitration, or other peaceful settlement has also been eloquently voiced by men like Dr. David Starr Jordan, Mr. Moorfield Storey, leading Socialists, at mass-meetings held in New York under Socialist and pacifist auspices, and in the editorial columns of *The Public* (Chicago), *La Follette's* (Madison), the *New York Call* (Soc.), and the *Topeka Capital*. If, as Secretary Lansing is reported to have said, "there is nothing

advertisement, "will not justify this nation in going to war because a neighboring republic, having allowed our troops to enter its territory in pursuit of a band of outlaws, demanded that these troops should not march farther into its territory after the band of outlaws had been scattered and many of them killed." In the *Springfield Republican* a correspondent who knows the



THE WEAPONS.

—Starrett in the *New York Tribune*.

Mexican and the Latin American admits that a few American property-owners in Mexico may profit by intervention. But he asks our American merchants and financiers if they can "afford to throw away all that they have accomplished; are they going to sit idly by and watch the rising tide of indignation sweep through every Latin-American country below the Isthmus?" "The unending hatred of Latin America is a high price to pay for the doubtful dignity of arbitration by arms," agrees the *Boston Herald*, which, however, concludes that there will be no war, and for the following reasons:

"1. The Allies in the European struggle have too much to lose by our being thus engrossed to permit it, and they have great influence in Mexico and Central America. Think what it would mean, for example, to have an American blockade of the Mexican coast which would shut off the transport of oil to the belligerents! Think what it would mean to have our ammunition diverted to the Southwest!

"2. The argument for arbitration of some sort is too strong to be resisted.

"3. Then there is the argument from expediency. Of all the bootless wastes of good American life that could be imagined, the sending of our youth into Mexico at this time of the year would be about the worst. Our militiamen are unseasoned, unequipped, unprepared. They would go into desert-stretches where it snows by night and reaches 106 degrees the following noon. They would encounter physical risks of a very serious nature.

"If the Mexicans were pouring in on us, threatening to stamp out our national life, as the hordes of Persia sought to overrun the puny Greek states in the days of Salamis and Thermopylae, we should be ready to throw our young men into the fight at all hazards; but everybody realizes that no such situation exists. Mexico has been an exceedingly troublesome and annoying neighbor. Conditions there are horrible in the last degree. But we ought to find some way of straightening them out short of 'the worst of all possible ways.'

"4. Nor should we disregard the argument of political expediency as a factor in shaping the President's mind. He has one supreme issue on which to go before the country—'He has kept us out of war!' We doubt if he would make a good trade to lose that issue only to gain whatever glory came from the pursuit of bandits in a typhus-ridden land."



WHEN DELAY COSTS LIVES!

—Carter in the *New York Evening Sun*.

to mediate," then, says *The Public*, "there is nothing to justify war." In a full front-page editorial *The Call* declares that there is no real cause for war with Mexico, that "such incidents as those that are called causes for war are not causes for war, and every one of them might have been averted." History, says the American Union Against Militarism in a conspicuous newspaper

But, insists Mr. Hearst's New York *American*, in an editorial head-line, "The United States Can Not Submit Its Duty in Mexico to Arbitration." The Carrizal affair, "coming as the climax of a series of outrages" against the United States, presents in the New York *Evening Mail's* opinion "an issue which must be settled directly between the United States and Mexico." As it believes:

"Such are the present circumstances that the United States would jeopardize the future and make such friendly relations impossible if it did not at this grave juncture insist upon a clear and equitable settlement, not only of the ghastly Carrizal issue, but also of all the cumulative issues that lie behind it. A failure to reach a complete adjustment of all outstanding problems at this time would constitute a menace to the future peace of the two continents."

We must keep in mind, says the New York *Times*, "that the Carrizal affair is not the cause for which we should go to war. That is only an incident." "If we have an adequate provocation, a just reason, that lies on us so heavy as to make it an obligation, it is," in the view of a Texas paper, the *Dallas News*, "in the fact that after five or six years of internecine warfare, Mexico is not, to all appearances, any nearer to a settlement of its troubles than it was in the beginning." The *Peoria Journal* (Dem.) speaks for a number of its contemporaries in concluding that "we must enter Mexico sooner or later, not to wreak vengeance or to conquer, but to chasten and purge." It is the belief of many papers, like the *Seattle Times*, that—

"From Intervention good unquestionably will come for Mexico. In fact, this is the only way out for the neighboring republic. It can not solve its own internal problems—and its ablest men realize that fact. Wherever United States soldiers penetrate, anarchy resulting from continued civil war will give way to law, and business will resume its accustomed activity under the protection of their bayonets.

"Nor will the results be less beneficial, in the end, for the



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A MOTOR-CYCLE MACHINE GUN.

The Roswell Battery of the National Guard of New Mexico, now doing duty on the Mexican border, is equipped with these weapons.

United States. We will be forced to develop a military establishment adequate in size and efficiency for the successful handling of the situation. . . . We will prepare in a manner that not only will mean victory in Mexico, but will, as well, amply safeguard the republic against attack from any quarter."

Tho they inclined to a belief that intervention and war must

needs be, most of these papers say as emphatically as the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* that "the addition of any part of Mexico's territory to the United States is as far from the desire of Americans as it is from that of the Mexicans." "No war of conquest for private greed!" proclaims the New York *World*. Such sentiments have already found official expression and, according to



CAPTAIN CHARLES T. BOYD AND HIS FAMILY.

Altho twice wounded by the Mexicans in the first volley of the Carrizal encounter, Captain Boyd, commanding a troop of the famous negro regiment, the 10th Cavalry, led his men to the attack under a deadly fire until killed by a third bullet in the head.

The New Republic, are openly avowed by most citizens. Nevertheless, remarks this weekly, "it is time to search our souls to discover whether there is not lurking in them a suppress wish for aggrandizement." Men might be converted to the view that it is our duty to end Mexican anarchy through annexation. Once occupying the northern part of Mexico with our armies, after having "become maddened with blood," we may want to keep it. Such a dismemberment of Mexico would be "an irrecoverable loss to humanity," in the *New Republic's* judgment. Quite the contrary, thinks the *Louisville Courier-Journal*:

"Assuredly, conquest in the ancient sense of subjugation and appropriation is not in the mind of any reflecting, or the heart of any considerate, American. . . . But, resolved upon good neighborhood, we must cut our coat according to our cloth. With this in view, the line of the Rio Grande is both illogical and untenable. . . ."

"There will never be peace and order, nor good neighborhood, until the line of the Rio Grande is advanced to the mountains, embracing what is known as northern Mexico, and New Mexico and Arizona are extended to the sea, and Lower California joined to California, as was at first intended. We can afford to buy all this territory from the Mexicans, to pay them for it enough to put them out of debt and on velvet, leaving them a region, tho too big for them to govern, yet easier to govern than the vast area which has for the last hundred years defied every effort at government save and excepting the despotic Diaz régime."

THE MINUTEMEN OF 1916

THE MIDNIGHT RIDE OF PAUL REVERE may have been more picturesque, remarks *The Ohio State Journal*, but could not have been more thrilling than the word over every wire in the country on June 18 by which the President called out the State militias for defense-service along the Mexican border. The unrealized actual menace of Mexico was revealed as never before at every crossroads in the land. The summons is made, as a Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* reminds us, under Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the militia may be called out only to "execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections, and repel invasion." The last specified purpose is intended in the present instance, this correspondent points out, while it is said to be a debatable point in law whether in an effort to repel an invasion the militia could be sent across the Mexican frontier to meet an advancing foe. But the President will have a freer hand in control of the militia, according to some journals, through the Hay Militia Draft Bill, which the Indianapolis *News* says has the effect of practically incorporating the entire National Guard in the regular Army. The paragraph of the resolution here referred to reads as follows:

"Resolved, That whenever in his opinion an emergency exists which demands the use of troops in addition to the regular Army of the United States, the President be, and he is hereby authorized to draft into the military service of the United States, under the provisions of Section 111 of the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916, so far as the provisions of said section may be applicable and not inconsistent with the terms thereof, any or all members of the National Guard and of the organized militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and any and all members of the National Guard and organized militia reserves, to serve for the period of the emergency unless sooner discharged."

The men thus drafted, *The News* points out, could, of course, be required for service outside of the United States, and it mentions a further important provision of the resolution which authorizes the organization of new and "complete tactical units," so that the best of the National Guard's battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions can be picked and combined into new bodies under officers of the regular Army.

The appropriation of a million dollars for the support of the family of every National Guardsman at the cost of not more than fifty dollars a month, provided the family has no other income than his pay, was stricken out by the Senate. While the resolution as adopted in the upper house gives no relief to families of Guardsmen, Washington dispatches inform us that it allows the exemption from service of National Guardsmen who have families dependent on them. The Senate's stand is defined by

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, who said, when he heard that the House had disagreed by a vote of 119 to 5 with the action of the Senate, that the Senate "positively will not agree to pay pensions to dependents. It would bankrupt the Federal Treasury and demoralize the Army." Until the houses have agreed, the press remind us, President Wilson is not legally authorized to use the Guardsmen in Mexico. In the view of the Indianapolis *News*, the bill will have two effects. First, it will "greatly simplify" the work of organizing the new troops as an effective reinforcement to the

regular Army and make it possible to utilize them much more promptly; and, secondly, it will stimulate recruiting.

The prompt response of the National Guard and the marked increase of recruits in certain sections give great satisfaction to some editorial observers, even when they have to admit that the readiness of the men is badly matched by the unreadiness in many points of the militia equipment. Thus the Brooklyn *Eagle* tells us that many "glaring phases of unpreparedness" were soon disclosed, and by far the most lamentable of these are the shortage and almost complete lack of machineguns. A large percentage of the guns used by the Allies were manufactured here, this journal goes on to say, and many of them are American inventions, so



TWO PATRIOTIC AMERICANS.

—Kirby in the New York World.

that "we have given the world our arms and remain defenseless," and even Mexico is well supplied with the very weapons we lack. Nor is New York alone in this plight, for "in every State there is a great shortage." There are deficiencies in the National Guard, and it will take time to provide the equipment lacking, the New York *Sun* thinks, but it cautions us at the same time that too much must not be expected. In common with others, this journal is chiefly impressed by the fact that the mobilization puts the Guard to a severe test of its efficiency, and it points out that "upon the strength of representations made in Congress by the advocates of Federalization a great deal more will be expected of the Guard than would be the case if no attempt had been made to reduce control by the States to a minimum." While this is not exactly fair, it is natural, and *The Sun* adds:

"The responsibility of officers of the Guard who brought pressure to bear upon Congress to make the tie with the Federal Government close will be all the greater because they succeeded in having the volunteer-army plan eliminated from the Chamberlain Bill in conference. No doubt they were sincere in their belief that it would be wiser to improve an existing organization that was well trained and make it a reinforcement of the regular Army than to call into being a body of volunteers which might prove more attractive to the young men of the country without being as capable; but in urging the claims of the National Guard the eager advocates of Federalization guaranteed its efficiency."

The improvement under Federalization should make the Guard an admirable second line of defense, observes this journal, tho

to expect it to be up to the regular Army in efficiency would be "irrational." We must judge the Guard by the opportunities it has had to improve under the provisions of the Dick Bill of 1903 and the amending law of 1908. It has been uniformed like the regular Army and its equipment has been made the same, while it has been drilled and maneuvered by officers of the Army in association with regulars, and *The Sun* informs us that—

"The gain in efficiency and morale has been marked. To say that the Guard has improved 100 per cent. since the Spanish-War period would not be an exaggeration; but there still is a good deal of room for improvement, and when \$25,000,000 a year is expended upon the Guard by the Federal Government, in place of a present average of \$4,000,000, we ought to have a force of citizen soldiers worthy to be brigaded with regular troops, if not equally efficient and dependable."

Despite the quick response of the Guard generally recorded, in a few instances we read of "mutinous" spirits who refused to take the Federal oath. Company "L" of the Keokuk (Iowa) State Militia declined to be sworn and were mustered out, and for a short time there was gloom in Massachusetts because the cavalrymen of the First Squadron were recusant. "The hitch came through a lack of understanding what the oath meant," Adjutant-General Cole is reported as saying, and when the matter was explained to the men they "swore in with a whoop." The oath reads as follows:

"I, ——— do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted this ——— day of ———, 1916, as a soldier in the National Guard of the United States and of the State of ———, for the period of three years in service and three years in the reserve, under the conditions prescribed by law, unless sooner discharged by proper authority.

"I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and the State of ———, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever, and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and of the Governor of the State of ———, and of the officers appointed over me according to law and the rules and articles of war.

"This oath is subscribed with the understanding that credit will be given in the execution of this contract for the period which I have already served under my current enlistment in the organized militia of the State of ———.

"Signed,
"—————"

Delays experienced in mobilization are being used by advocates of preparedness as an object-lesson of

the unprepared condition in which we are. Thus the Washington *Star* points out that the President's call was announced on Sunday, June 18, and while many people had a vision of tens of thousands of State militia rushing into State camps, and after a day or two moving on the trains and being whisked to the national boundary, all ready for service, this journal believes that in all likelihood it will be a month before this force of citizen soldiery, perhaps amounting to 100,000 at the border, can be

regarded as "an army in the military sense," and from the point of view of regular commanders it may be considered of but poor quality then. Yet, *The Star* adds, it will have the "compactness of organization, and presumably a sufficiency of equipment, and it will in no wise be lacking in spirit, tho probably to some extent deficient in individual endurance." A gratifying feature of the mobilization is the voluntary promise of many employers, as various journals note, to continue to pay the wages of enlisted or enlisting employees and keep their places open for them when they return. This problem is sized up by the New York *Evening Sun* as follows:

"A Washington estimate figures that at least \$1,500,000 weekly will be lost by the absence of the soldiers from their occupations. The figure places the average weekly earnings of the militiaman at \$15; too low, we fear. The loss probably exceeds the sum of \$20 per man. Against this the only offset is the Government pay,

averaging not over \$4 per week. To point out that some generous or patriotic employers, some of whom are named in the day's news, undertake to pay full salaries to their men called to the front is in no way to solve the question. It is simply shifting the burden."

The Evening Sun does not doubt that a great deal of generosity will be shown by American employers, but many such, however willing, "can not afford to pay salaries without return, and there will be a few unwilling to pay," and it points out that—

"Either the National Government or those of the States will have to act, and to act quickly, to supply the inevitable deficiency. The dependents of the men who rally to the national defense must not be allowed to go short even for an hour. All the countries engaged in the European War have made provision for the women and children left at home while the men fight.

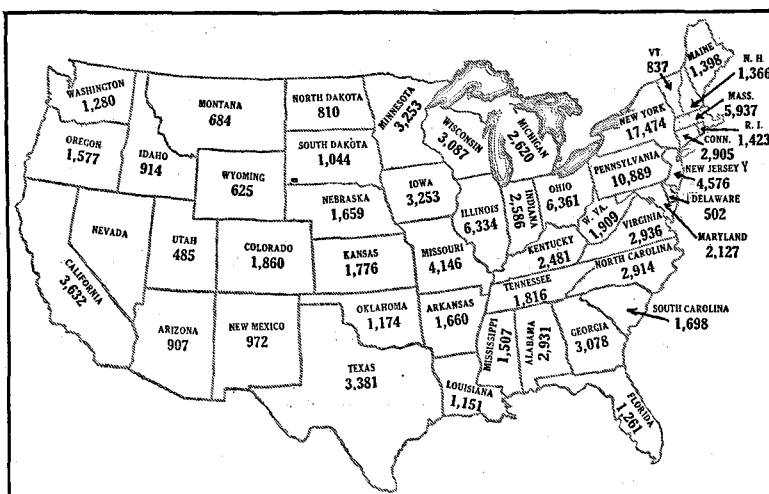
"The problem works out to a dilemma. That dilemma is by no means new. It led to the stampeding of our Revolutionary troops back to the farms at moments critical



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"SHOOT LOW, SON."

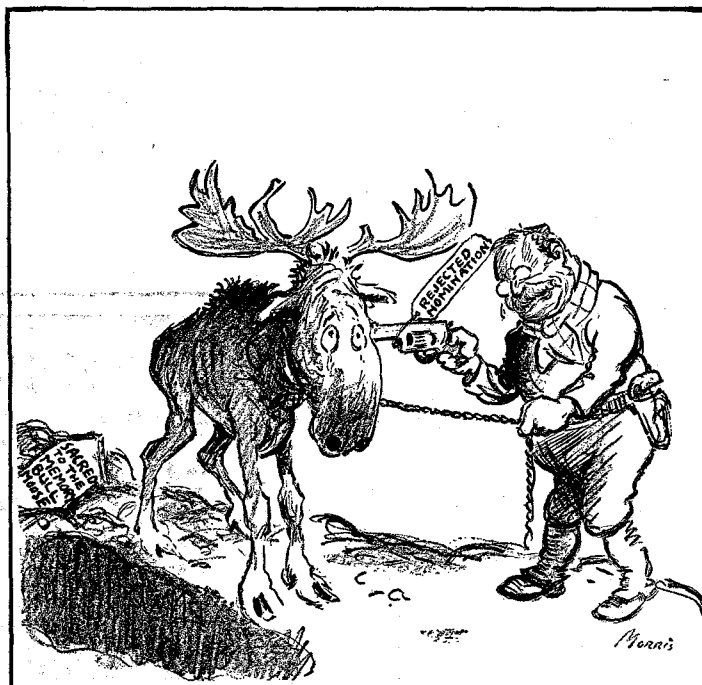
John Rankin, veteran of two wars, bidding good-by to his son.



STRENGTH OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA IN EACH STATE.



BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Ledger.



T. R.—“This hurts me worse than it does you?”
—Morris in the New York Independent.

CARTOONISTS MAKING FUN OF AN OLD FRIEND.

for the American cause and likewise critical for the crops. The offset is that in that dilemma lies the assurance of a democratic country against military ambitions.”

The *Minneapolis Tribune* says that while the generous employer and the contributor to funds for soldiers' benefit do a commendable thing, the emergency should be met by taxation, whether State or Federal, so that every citizen would do his share, and it adds:

“Action in this direction by the State or Federal authority would be recognition of the principle of universal service and tend to hasten the day when a call to arms will not skim the cream of the population at the very beginning, but will bring into the service on equal terms every man able to bear arms up to the number which may be required by the occasion.”

The concern for the dependents of the men who march away is matched by the admiration shown for the National Guard by many journals across the country, and may be summed up in the words of the *New York Tribune* as follows:

“It is, indeed, no little thing that is taking place in our lives to-day. Rather it is something so big and enduring that it must crowd out the common and trivial cares and concerns of our lives. Thousands of men, young, surrounded by all that happiness and comfort can bestow, are willingly, gladly, giving up what life holds of present promise and of future hope, giving up all they have and all they hope to have, because a single word has been spoken, the simple call of duty has come.

“The glory of war that is the tinsel and the uniform, the pomp and the ceremony, is an empty sham. But the glory of war that is the duty, the sacrifice, the unselfishness, the submission of the individual to the common weal, is an enduring fact. And it is this fact that stands disclosed to us to-day in all its true nobility.”

This journal adds that the action of these men who marched off “lifted us all out of the sordidness of our every-day concerns. Their willingness to go has brought a new, a nobler understanding to us of our country and our race. Because of them we have again lived through a great day, another great day, in our history,” and the *Brooklyn Times* observes:

“They all go to do what must be done for the honor of the Republic. They go bravely to service of danger, to death for some and fame for some, and hardship for all, . . . and those, not dry-eyed, who crowd the streets to see them go; those sisters and mothers and fathers and sweethearts and little ones with waving hands, they, too, have a part in the sacrifice. ‘They also serve who only stand and wait.’”

THE HUGHES-ROOSEVELT ALLIANCE

THEODORE ROOSEVELT was “out of politics” a whole two weeks, as the *Pittsburg Dispatch* (Ind.) notes, from the adjournment of the Progressive Convention on June 10 to the meeting of the Progressive National Committee on the 26th. The Colonel's letter finally taking himself out of the Presidential race and indorsing Mr. Hughes had been discounted by the press, but the epistolary exchange of compliments between the two gentlemen, their friendly tête-à-tête dinner in a New York hotel one evening last week, and the announcement of the Colonel's willingness to take the stump for the ex-Justice, bring some expressions of surprise from Democratic editors. If these two distinguished men, so unlike, supposedly unfriendly toward each other in the past, “have converted each other to such a degree that they are now able to enter into sweet communion, there are over 7,000,000 Republicans and Progressives, to say nothing of the German-American Alliance, who would like to know how it was done,” the *New York World* remarks. Another Democratic daily, the *Buffalo Enquirer*, thinks “it will be the record-breaking spectacle of American politics if Mr. Hughes wins the active support of Colonel Roosevelt and retains the active support of George Sylvester Viereck. That feat would reduce riding two horses speeding in opposite directions to a minor wonder.” Republicans welcome the Hughes-Roosevelt alliance as an earnest of victory for a reunited party and have no words of praise too high for the patriotism and unselfishness of the “third-term candidate” and “party-wrecker” of four years ago. The act of reunion of June 26 is set down by the *New York Evening Sun* (Rep. *pro tem.*) as “one of the handsomest episodes in American history”:

“Colonel Roosevelt by pledging his full support to the rival who had defeated him for the Republican nomination won more true glory than he ever could have gained as President.

“Mr. Hughes in his ringing telegram to the Progressives and in his sympathetic and urbane letter to Colonel Roosevelt proved himself worthy of the sacrifices that had been made in his behalf.”

In his letter formally declining the Presidential nomination, the Colonel first pays tribute to the Progressive party as represented in the convention of 1912 and 1916, which “in character, in disinterestedness, in vision, in insight, in high purpose, and

in desire to render practical service to the people, typified exactly what such bodies ought to be in a great self-governing democracy." Something was accomplished at Armageddon, according to the Colonel, for Progressive principles have been adopted by other parties. Yet tho loyal to their principles, Progressives must see that the people of this country are not now prepared to accept a new party. "It remains for us, good humoredly and with common sense, to face the situation and endeavor to get out of it the best that it can be made to yield from the standpoint of the interests of the nation as a whole." Either the Republican or the Democratic nominee is bound to be elected in November. Now, the present Administration, according to this student of American history, has "been guilty of short-comings more signal than those of any Administration since the days of Buchanan." The Republicans chose Hughes, "a man whose public record is a guaranty that 'he will not merely stand for a program of clean-cut, straight-out Americanism before election, but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected.' He is beyond all comparison better fitted to be President than Mr. Wilson." So it is the Colonel's deep conviction that Progressives can serve their common country at this moment "only by supporting Mr. Hughes." The German-American alliances, insists the Colonel, are not supporting Hughes because they like him, but because of "their antagonism to me."

To win "their ungrudging support of Mr. Hughes," the Colonel finally bids Progressives direct their gaze to two pictures. In the Rooseveltian description Mr. Hughes is to Mr. Wilson as "Hyperion to a Satyr"—

"Mr. Wilson and his party have in actual practise lamentably failed to safeguard the interest and honor of the United States. They have brought us to impotence abroad and to division and weakness at home. . . . They have taught us to accept adroit elocution as a substitute for straightforward and efficient action. They have raised indecision, hesitancy, and vacillation into a settled Governmental policy."

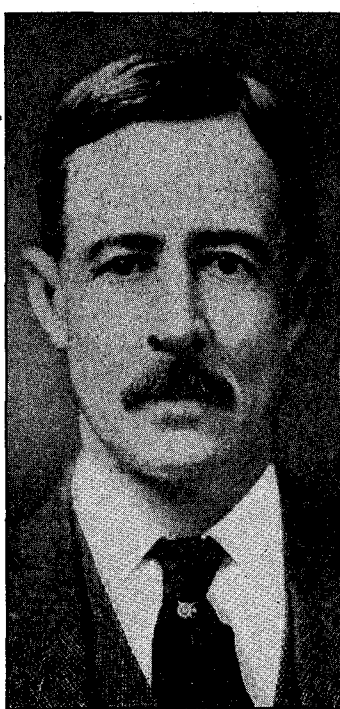
On the other hand, the past career of Mr. Hughes "is the warrant for our belief that he will be the unfaltering opponent of that system of invisible government which finds expression in the domination of the party boss and the party machine." It is "a guaranty that whatever he says before election will be made good by his acts after election. Morally, his public record shows him to be a man of unbending integrity; intellectually, it shows him to be a man of original and trained ability."

The Progressive committee did not follow the leader to the Republican camp without a struggle. Men like Matthew Hale, of Massachusetts; Bainbridge Colby, of New York; Henry Cochems, of Wisconsin, and Vice-Presidential nominee John M. Parker, of Louisiana, protested vigorously before the resolutions declaring for Hughes were adopted by a vote of 32 to 6.

Candidate Hughes at once wrote to the committee welcoming Progressive support. He told of his sympathy with their efforts to promote social justice and their insistence upon "responsible, not invisible, government." To Colonel Roosevelt Mr. Hughes wrote acknowledging the nation's indebtedness to him "for the quickening of the national spirit," for the demand for "100 per cent. Americanism," and for the insistence upon "a thoroughgoing preparedness, spiritual, military,

and economic." In so doing, the Colonel has "sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat." Mr. Hughes wishes all the aid the Colonel is "able and willing to give." And the Colonel's willingness was set forth when he dined with Mr. Hughes two nights later.

Thus "the expected has happened," and, says the *Syracuse Herald* (Ind.), "if the favorable response to the Colonel's plea



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A LONELY CANDIDATE.

Indiana's monopoly of Vice-Presidential timber is disputed by Mr. John M. Parker, of Louisiana, who remained on the Progressive ticket after Mr. Roosevelt withdrew his name, and is still in the race against Mr. Marshall and Mr. Fairbanks.

among the four million odd voters who supported him four years ago should be unanimous, or approximately so, President Wilson would, of course, be foredoomed to defeat." That such is the case is the well-nigh unanimous view of the Republican press and the Progressive papers which have followed or preceded Colonel Roosevelt into the Hughes camp. The vast majority of the Progressives of 1912 had already rejoined the Republican party, according to the *Pittsburg Gazette-Times*. The mass of those who have hesitated, "because they desired a signal from the leader, will hesitate no longer," says the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*.

Similar predictions appear in Progressive journals like the *Superior* (Wis.) *Telegram*, *Kalamazoo Progressive Herald*, and *Los Angeles Express and Tribune*. These and other Roosevelt papers, with Governor Johnson, one of the "radical" element in the Chicago Convention, will support Charles E. Hughes because they "believe his record warrants it." And non-partizan dailies, like the *Washington Herald* and *Star*, *New York Evening Post*, *Newark News*, and *Springfield Republican*, agree that the great body of one-time Progressives will support Mr. Hughes.

But Democratic editors point to Progressive State, county, and city leaders in New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, In-

diana, Tennessee, New Jersey, and Idaho, who object to delivering the party over to the Republicans. Chairman O'Connell, of the New York county committee, has issued a statement vigorously criticizing Colonel Roosevelt's action and doubting whether the country would really go to damnation if Mr. Wilson should be reelected. The *Progressive Philadelphia North American* notes that perhaps 10 per cent. of the Progressives were once Democrats, and that to them must be added Western members of the party who can not follow Roosevelt on preparedness. They will vote for Wilson. Moreover, "among these Progressives are some of the most forceful men in the party, and a considerable number of them will go so far as to take the stump for President Wilson." So we find Democratic dailies like the *New York World*, *Philadelphia Record*, *Boston Post*, *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, and *Brooklyn Citizen* expecting a considerable Progressive vote for Wilson. Perhaps to increase this reenforcement, these papers emphasize the progressiveness of the Democratic platform, and accuse Mr. Roosevelt of cowardice, insincerity, and treachery toward the party he founded.

But, according to Republican editors he has done quite otherwise. The *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* calls his act "a generous surrender of personal political ambition," and a notable example of unselfishness. The *Wichita Beacon* (Prog.), says:

"Some of the anti-Roosevelt friends who are now denouncing the Colonel as a traitor because he refused a third-party nomination would have been the first to denounce him as a self-seeking, unpatriotic, greedy American if he had accepted the third-party nomination."

DISSOLVING THE "GLUCOSE TRUST"

THE burglar driven from a house without booty and with the loss of his coat is none the less a burglar engaged in burglary, remarks the New York World as it quotes from the decision of Judge Learned Hand ordering the dissolution of the Corn Products Refining Company that "their only defense really, in the end, comes down to the assertion that their efforts to restrict competition failed." This is, of course, an "admission of guilt" by the \$80,000,000 organization popularly known as the "Glucose Trust," The World thinks, but the New York Globe tells us that in his decision Judge Hand, "one of the ablest members of the Federal judiciary," does not succeed much better than his colleagues in "illuminating the recesses" of the trust question. His decree "shines on the old fog-bank," and there is the "usual low visibility of what is legal and what is illegal—the customary wandering back and forth between legislative and judicial issues."

Of novel interest in the case, as the Springfield Republican and other dailies point out, is the fact that it is the first "under the supplementary antitrust act passed by the last Congress to engage the services of the new Federal Trade Commission in aid of the judiciary along administrative lines." But before the commission can set about to help the court in dissolving the Corn Products Refining Company, we are reminded, the decree will be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court. Then the commission will act "if Judge Hand's decision is sustained." The order of dissolution, which was given in the United States District Court of New York, reads in part as follows:

"The Corn Products Refining Company's industrial history has not only been characterized by attempts to create sporadic competition, but we have the richest possible evidence that it never meant to maintain it as a policy, but only to drive out weaker competitors so as to maintain the field. The only device which is open to any question . . . is the low-price campaign."

"It might indeed be difficult to establish the temporary character of this were it not, first, for the purposes disclosed in its preparation; and, secondly, for the fact that it went too far, by the defendant's own statements, to admit of continuance. They never meant to keep prices so low, and could not have endured if they had done so, except by making up through excessive prices on specialties."

"All their conduct illustrates the kind of competition which tries to prevent the development of newcomers who might permanently secure their own position."

In reply to the contention that dissolution would have a disastrous effect on foreign trade and would involve large expenditures, the decision affirms:

"None of these considerations seem to be sufficient to prevail over the wisdom of disintegrating a combination which has shown such an inveterate and incorrigible insistence upon interfering with the course of commerce which the law demands."

"Such loss as is involved in removing from the stockholders' hands the power which they have so consistently used contrary to law is an inevitable, tho' unfortunate, incident in the enforcement of the statute."

In announcing that appeal would be made from the decision, ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, of counsel for the company, explained their side to the New York World, in part as follows:

"The question in a nutshell is this: Assuming that the original corporation was a monopoly when it was formed in 1906, and in violation of the Sherman Law, does this original sin justify its dissolution in 1916, when its industry is no longer capable of monopolization, when every single one of its competitors which has come into court testified that it was glad of its existence, and when no unfair trade-practices are charged—does the original sin justify the present order? The court has held it does, and we are to be punished for the original sin, which is no longer continued and from which we have purged ourselves. But the court says the original sin must not be condoned now. . . ."

"The theory of this decision is the same theory upon which the Harvester dissolution decision was based, and that decision has been carried to the Supreme Court."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MEXICO is foolish to take us on at a time when we seem to need some one fairly easy to practise on.—*Minneapolis Journal*.

RUSSIA is about the only country at war big enough to hold the captured Austrians without embarrassment.—*New York Telegraph*.

VILLA may be an ignorant bandit, but it's all working out just as he planned that it should when he raided Columbus.—*Charleston News and Courier*.

MEN with whiskers appear to be running into unnecessary trouble outside the United States as well as within our borders.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

FORMER President Taft is actively allied with the League to Enforce Peace. If he had only had that working in good order in 1912!—*Los Angeles Times*.

NEXT to the big nation that presumes on its bigness, the weak nation, like Mexico, that eternally presumes on its weakness, is the most reprehensible.—*Chicago Herald*.

SOME overfervid patriot suggests that all the professional baseball-players enlist for service in Mexico. But could they overcome the deep-rooted desire to make a home run?—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

IF Villa has not succumbed to his wounds, his attendants have probably kept the news of probable war between the United States and Mexico from him for fear it would tickle him to death.—*Buffalo Enquirer*.

A LOT of impatient chaps are yelling at William Allen White because he does not come out promptly for the attitude of Hughes. Have we got to a point in this country where the customary thirty days for mourning are no longer allowed a man?—*Wichita Beacon*.

To the Smithsonian faunal collection enriched by Colonel Roosevelt now add one Bull Moose.—*New York Evening Post*.

IF the British Government paid as much attention to our notes as they do to our letters, we would have no complaints.—*Wall Street Journal*.

THE American machine guns worked by the Mexicans at Carrizal did not jam.—*New York Evening Sun*.

WOMAN suffrage can now sue either political party that doesn't support it for breach of promise, separate maintenance, and alimony.—*Chicago Herald*.

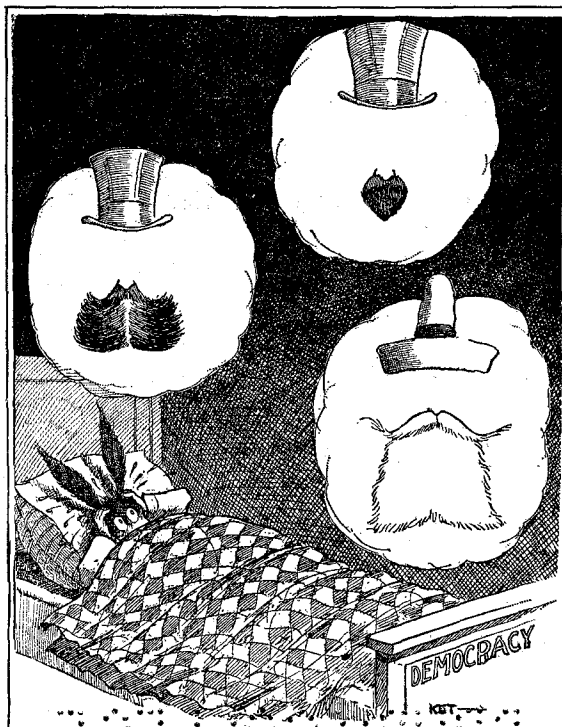
How many rainy Sundays have come in succession we fail to remember, but this we know: there can be no such calamity during a Republican administration.—*New York Tribune*.

IT is to be hoped that the American manufacturers of rifles and ammunition will serve our soldiers as efficiently as they have prepared the Mexicans.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

LET us hope that those 4.7-inch guns that are trained on Juarez are not covering the old church of Guadalupe, the famous old unknown Reims Cathedral of the North-American continent.—*Boston Transcript*.

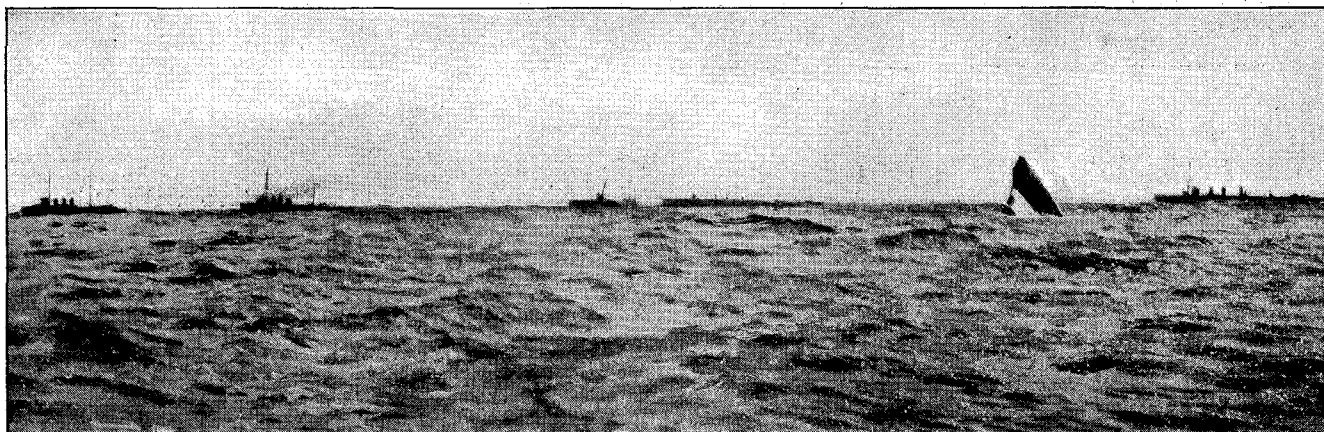
A DELEGATION of Mexican school-teachers have assured Carranza that they are with him and will enlist if necessary. Perhaps that part of history covering the period between 1846 and 1848 has been deleted in the Mexican schools.—*New York Telegraph*.

WHEN Themistocles fortified the port of Piræus, some twenty-three or four hundred years ago, little did he think that the descendants of the painted inhabitants of England would ever order a powerful navy into it to humiliate the pride of Athens.—*Wichita Beacon*.



—Ket in the Oakland Tribune.

FOREIGN - COMMENT



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FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE JUTLAND SEA-BATTLE.

The bow of a sinking German light cruiser is visible on the right above the waves. In the background can be seen British destroyers.

WHY GERMANY RISKED A SEA-FIGHT

THE GALLANT ATTEMPT made by the German Navy to force its way into the open sea was due, we are told, to a double object: First, the isolation of Russia by cutting off communications with her ports on the north; and, secondly, the release of certain speedy ships which should emulate the example of the *Emden* in paralyzing Allied commerce. This we learn from an eminent naval authority in France, Admiral Hautefeuille, who sets forth his views in the Paris *Homme Enchaîné*. He says:

"I am astonished that journalists allow themselves to be hypnotized by the heaviness of British losses and have failed to understand the fullness of the British naval victory. It is one of the greatest victories, owing to the results arising from it.

"The Germans had two objects, both of the same nature—a fleet of the line as strong as possible which could advantageously present its flank to the large British patrols, and an exit from German ports in order to permit the escape of two rapid forces intended to act at a distance. The first consisted of two very powerful cruisers, escorted by some ten ships of less size and a strong body of destroyers. The second force consisted only of two ships, the *Wiesbaden* and the *Elbing*.

"The first force was to go north, and evidently was to destroy certain ships which supply Russia with food by way of Archangel and Kola and bring back grain for England and France, and also was to destroy Kola and the establishment of the port of Archangel, which are of wood.

"The second group is only composed of two vessels, but two

vessels launched since the beginning of the war, constructed for the destruction of commerce in distant seas, vessels with high speed enabling them to fly from war-ships, with a wide radius of action at economical speed that permits them to avoid frequent coaling. Suppose these two vessels appearing in the South Atlantic and the Pacific. For many months they would be masters of the ocean and their success would be greater than that of the *Alabama* and the *Emden*.

"Sir David Beatty sacrificed himself. Altho outnumbered, he gave battle to prevent the passage of these German expeditionary forces and to give Admiral Jellicoe time to come to his assistance. The cruisers which should have destroyed the Russians were obliged to take refuge in a damaged condition in German and Danish ports. As regards the *Wiesbaden* and the *Elbing*, which were sunk, their career was short.

"Is it not, then, an immense victory to have maintained the freedom of distant oceans and to have assured the continuation of summer communications with Russia? And if the results are considered, is this not an admirable victory?"

If the blow at Russia was really one of the motives of the battle of Jutland, we can understand the joyful comments of the Russian press upon the results of the conflict. The Petrograd *Novoye Vremya* exclaims:

"Thank God the hour of the English fleet has at last arrived, and the first serious encounter between Kaiser Wilhelm's battleships, hitherto bottled up in the Kiel Canal, has ended precisely as all naval specialists anticipated. All honor and glory to the English admirals. We



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THROUGH STEEL AS IF IT WERE PAPER.

The heavy armor-plate on a British cruiser yielded easily before the German shell that struck this boat in the North-Sea combat. Here the gap, dangerously near the water-line, is filled by a hastily concocted plug improvised from collision-mats.

express our tribute of admiration at the unparalleled success of the English seamen."

The organ of the Russian military class, the Petrograd *Russky Invalid*, writes:

"The British fleet, at the price of several fine ships and several thousands of gallant seamen, has won a very decisive victory, inflicted on the foe exceedingly serious losses, and, most important of all, fully exemplified the old English principle that



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WHERE A SHELL GOT HOME.

A German shell pierced this vessel in the Jutland battle, and as a makeshift the hole was stuffed with bedding.

the maritime boundaries of England are situated off the enemy's coasts. Adhering to this principle, the glorious English fleet has always emerged with honor from the most difficult situations, and constantly achieved the fundamental task of its policy—namely, the command of the sea, to dispute which the Germans have so unsuccessfully attempted in the present war. The results of all these efforts have been merely defeat, and in this battle the Germans sustained a repulse most painful and injurious to their self-esteem. The roseate hopes reposed in their mushroom fleet have not been justified."

A typical German view of the results of the battle is that exprest by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which says:

"Without any exaggeration, we can say that this glorious day will, among foes and friends, and also among neutrals, shake the belief in the invincibility of Albion's control of the sea, and will diminish the paralyzing fear of England's hand, which throttles even those who are not belligerents. Nobody would underestimate the naval power of the Island Empire. But it has been put to the test, and it is not invincible. Even the English control of the seas can be upset."

Altho all German papers still regard the battle as a German victory and express satisfaction at the heavy losses incurred by the British, neutral opinion does not see it in that light. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* argues:

"The German enthusiasm over the 'naval victory' is greatly exaggerated, because, with the destruction of some vessels, Great Britain's sea-power is not at all destroyed. The German fleet has returned to its harbors, and just as before Wednesday, May 31, Germany remains bottled up by an iron girdle drawn across the seas and remains cut off from oversea countries."

Much the same views are exprest by the Copenhagen *Politiken*, which says:

"Germany's attempt to break through the blockade was a distinct failure. The British after all undoubtedly remain victors, as they are still in undisputed possession of the immense battle-field. The balance between the proportional strength of the German and British fleets has undergone no perceptible change as a result of this battle."

THE DRAGOONING OF GREECE

THE STUBBORN DETERMINATION of King Constantine to preserve the neutrality of his country has long been a thorn in the side of the Allies, and the fact that the Greek Army was mobilized has prevented them from attempting to make a drive up through the Balkans from Saloniki, as they felt that it would be folly to move and leave a possibly unfriendly army in their rear. This obstacle the Allies have now removed by the simple expedient of blockading Greece, which was taken in hand by the French fleet. As the bewildered country depends upon its shipping for coal and many other necessities of life it had no other course to pursue but to submit to the demands of the Allies. According to the Athens *Hestia*, the Allied note presented to the Greek Government ran:

"The three guaranteeing Powers do not require Greece to abandon her neutrality. They give striking proof of this by advancing primarily a demand for demobilization. They have, however, certain complaints against the Greek Government, whose attitude is not one of loyal neutrality."

After recounting the history of the events leading up to the crisis, the note proceeds to enumerate the conditions under which the blockade would be lifted. Four demands were made upon the Greek Government. They were:

"First—Real and complete demobilization of the Greek Army, which must, with the least possible delay, be placed on a peace-footing.

"Secondly—The immediate replacing of the present Greek Cabinet by a business Cabinet having no political color and offering all necessary guaranties for the application of benevolent neutrality toward the Allied Powers and sincere consultation of the national wishes.

"Thirdly—The immediate dissolution of the Chamber followed by new elections after the period required by the Constitution and after general demobilization has restored the electoral body to normal conditions.

"Fourthly—Replacement of certain police functionaries, whose attitude, inspired by foreign influence, has facilitated attempts against peaceful citizens, as well as insults against the Allied legations and those under their jurisdiction."

These demands were accepted. The Chamber was dissolved, and new elections ordered to take place on August 7. The Skouloudis Cabinet resigned, and Mr. Zaimis, a colorless neutralist, formed a new ministry, while the chief of police in Athens has taken leave of absence "on account of his health."

The immediate cause of this sharp action on the part of the Allies was the unopposed invasion of Greece by her hereditary enemy, Bulgaria. According to the London *Daily Graphic*, this was regarded by the Allies as a "sign that Greece had definitely decided to throw in her lot with the Central Powers." This view was also taken by Mr. Venizelos, once the all-powerful leader of the Greeks, and he did not hesitate to accuse the Greek General Staff of "conspiring" with Bulgaria to hand over the Greek fortress of Rupel in order to balance the advantage the Allies possess by their occupation of Saloniki. In an open letter to the Greek Government published in his paper, the Athens *Kirix*, he writes:

"If constitutional liberties had not been abolished, we would have held huge protest meetings all over Greece demonstrating the indignation and the sentiments of horror which animate the majority of the nation against the treacherous pro-Bulgarian policy of the Government.

"No Greek mind understands how you can treat the Bulgars

on the same footing as our Allies the Servians and the Powers which came to their protection in Macedonia."

He considers that the General Staff was alarmed at the withdrawal of German troops from Bulgaria and also by the arrival of the Servian Army at Saloniki. He continues:

"Thinking then that the Allies would take the offensive and the defeat of the Bulgars was certain, the idea came to the General Staff to hand over Fort Rupel to the Bulgars. From that moment the policy which leads Greece to ruin stood out naked. You actually seek to justify your criminal projects, declaring that by handing over Rupel you have annihilated the Allies' prospects of offensive by forcing inaction in Macedonia on both groups of belligerents. . . . After having written and read over this statement, we are fully aware of the strength of its language and the gravity of its accusations. But the policy you are following not only leads the nation to ruin, but will also bring on you the condemnation, curse, and anathema of Hellenism."

The Petrograd *Ryetch*, which as an Allied organ naturally has its own ax to grind, represents the Greek people as being unwilling neutrals who are yearning to join the Allies. Its Athens correspondent, discussing conditions under the Skouloudis Cabinet, says:

"The policy of terror and oppression by which the present Government is trying to quell the dissatisfaction, acts only as fuel thrown into the fire. The embitterment grows through the increase of prices for all necessities of life in consequence of the blockade. Only those elements of the Greek population which have been bribed, then the Turks, and finally some other nationalities support the Government in the pro-German policy and supply spies and informers to the authorities. It is generally believed that the only way out of the present situation is the recall of Venizelos and the joining of the Allies."

"The King begins to lose former sympathies, the people regarding him as a mere toy in the hands of the Germans. His wife, they say, is a German, his General Staff is under German influence, as General Dousmanis is German by origin, Gounaris is an outspoken pro-German, while Baron Shenk (the leader of pro-German propaganda in Greece) enjoys a great influence both over the Ministers and the press. The men in the Army manifest the same feelings, while the officers are pro-German, being bribed by double pay."

In treating this report editorially the *Ryetch* expects Allied coercion and this prophecy has been fulfilled. It speculates, however, on the situation, and wonders if any power in Greece could stave off the pressure of the Allies:

"The Bulgars have designs not only upon Servian but also upon Greek Macedonia, and few Greeks will want to believe that the Bulgars will clear Macedonia of the Allies only to return it to the sovereignty of Greece. This circumstance will henceforth fatally confuse all the political schemes of King Constantine. Reasoning logically, King Constantine can now continue the 'rotten' policy of the Zaimises and the Skouloudises, call to power the Germanophile Gounaris, or effect a reconciliation with Venizelos. One imagines that his mind prompts him to do the first, while his heart draws him to the second. The question is, are there now in Greece moral and material forces able to compel him to do the third?"

EUROPE'S VIEWS ON MEXICO

GERMANY SCORNFULLY REPUDIATES through the medium of her press and in semiofficial utterances, the suggestion that her agents have fomented Mexico's anti-American activities, but there are indications that some consequences of a Mexico-American war would not be regarded with unmixed grief in the Central Empire. Thus Mr. von Wiegand, whose dispatch must have been passed by the German censor, cables from Berlin to the New York *World* that "the general public" hopes war in Mexico might stop our sending the Allies "cartridges and shells," and that "officials and high military and naval officers" couple with this hope its "possible bearing upon the American-Japanese question." And in the Berlin *Tägliche Rundschau* we read:

"If events in Mexico are in any way to interest us the question must first be asked and answered in the affirmative, whether there will be any possible connection of effect and countereffect between the Mexican crisis and the European War. This question is to be answered affirmatively."

"In our political decisions regarding the conduct of the war (submarine warfare) the consideration of the possibility of a still greater mobilization of force against us on the part of the United States was decisive for us, so that naturally any development must interest us which may mean strong and stronger absorption of America's strength in another direction. Such significance undoubtedly attaches to a clash with Mexico, and Wilson's thirst for action will be given matter and a goal which will so much occupy his attention that his ardor for Europe will somewhat be dampened, perhaps."

The papers of the French capital consider that France and England will support the United States in any action directed to the ultimate settlement of the Mexican question, and they, one and all, see behind Carranza the hand of Germany. They point to the agitation going on in Germany for the renewal of submarine warfare, and they assert that Germany has stirred up Mexico so that when the U-boat campaign is revived, America will have her hands so full that she will be unable to do more than fruitlessly protest. Some of the Parisian journals are inclined to blame President Wilson, and rather pointedly

say that he made the bed and must now lie in it. Thus Mr. Stephen Pinchon says in the *Petit Journal*:

"Washington's past diplomacy is not exempt from reproach, and the results have not been detrimental to Washington alone. Ask our traders and bondholders how much they lost through Washington's obstinacy in sustaining the General who is now going to war against those to whom he owes his position. But it is not a moment for recrimination. Carranza is only the Germans' agent. The diversion is not skilful. It resembles the Irish insurrection."

Much the same view is taken by the *Paris Journal*, which remarks:

"President Wilson's first mistake was to expect gratitude from Carranza. But a bigger mistake was to overlook Mexican



A SIGNIFICANT PICTURE.

King Constantine is here seen leaving the Philadelphia Club, where the German colony in Athens had just been celebrating the Kaiser's birthday. On this occasion he wore his uniform as a Prussian field-marshal, as well as the insignia of various orders conferred upon him by the Kaiser before the war.

hostility to the United States and the impossibility of a weak policy crushing such feeling. Mexican arrogance has increased with every step of hesitation by the American Government.

"In ordinary times the affair might be settled by compromise, which would be preferable to a difficult war, but the party platforms call for vigorous action in Mexico. President Wilson can not accept a blow in the face from Carranza after humiliating the Kaiser."

The *Echo de Paris* is a little puzzled at Carranza's forcing the issue at this juncture, but it is sure that France and England will indorse the action of the United States:

"France and England can follow only one policy in Mexico, and that is to support loyally any action taken by the United States, hoping in the meantime it will obtain support from one of the Mexican factions, which would facilitate greatly the pacification of the country."

"The obscure points are: Why is Carranza heckling Wilson during the election period, when the President certainly does not wish to throw himself into Mexico, and how does Carranza get munitions delivered to him from the United States? The Germans seem to be taking this opportunity to avenge themselves upon President Wilson."

The *London Daily Chronicle*, writing before the war-issue was decided, considers that the President has himself to thank for what has occurred:

"Whether Carranza is the beginning of war remains to be seen. But ever since President Wilson started his interference in Mexican affairs in Huerta's time, events have been leading to that conclusion."

"If war breaks out it will be more on the lines of the Transvaal than of any now in progress. It may give the United States some trouble, but not being a war of munitions to any great extent, it would scarcely affect America's influence in the world-conflict."

Altho the newspapers of the Allied countries seem possessed by a fixt idea that Germany has stirred up Mexico for her own ends, this notion is dismissed as unworthy of serious consideration in the Fatherland. The more influential papers in Berlin argue that the only possible advantage that Germany could derive from hostilities between America and Mexico would be the diminution in the supply of American war-munitions to the Allies and the German editors consider it unthinkable that the Government would intrigue for so small a point. When the attention of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, was drawn to these rumors he begged to be excused from making any statement, as he considered the reports too trivial to merit the dignity of a denial. One of his intimates was more obliging, and his views ran:

"Certain circles in the United States are never tired of ascribing responsibility for everything, no matter how far-fetched, to Germany. If a house burns down or a favorite loses a race, or crop prospects seem poor, these protagonists are sure to arise with a cry of 'Those wicked Germans!' It is obviously impossible for the highest official in a big Empire to dignify every ridiculous detail of such a campaign with a personal denial."

ANGLO-RUSSIAN DISTRUST ENDED

THE DEEP-SEATED DISTRUST of Russia which has been for generations one of the guiding principles in the foreign policy of British statesmen, and was expressed bitterly in Kipling's "Truce of the Bear," seems at last to have disappeared. This attitude of suspicion on the part of Great Britain has long been a sore spot with Russia, and has often prevented the realization of many projects not in themselves detrimental to British or other European interests. It is therefore not surprising to find in the Muscovite press strong expressions of gratification at the success that has attended the

visit of the Duma delegation to Great Britain and France. The Petrograd *Novoye Vremya* points out that up till this visit no public repudiation of England's time-honored policy had been made till Mr. Asquith definitely abandoned it at a banquet given to the Duma delegates. The Petrograd organ continues:

"If it be taken into consideration that Russian and English interests clashed 'in Europe' only on the point of Constantinople, and if the circumstance be noted that Mr. Asquith's speech was made just at that period of the war when Russian troops are threatening more and more the very foundations of Turkish vitality, we shall permit ourselves to say that yesterday there was for the first time officially proclaimed in London the existence of an absolutely categorical Russo-English understanding, not only regarding the Persian question, but also the Constantinople question."

"Now the poisonous element which has hindered European politics during three-quarters of the nineteenth century, and led to the Treaty of Berlin, has been removed from international relations. For this reason alone the trip of the Russian parliamentarians to London can be considered as having brought a real and very valuable result."

Commerical circles in the Russian capital are greatly pleased, and the organ of the Petrograd Stock Exchange, the *Birzheviya Vedemosti*, says:

"In the speeches which have reached us from the banks of the Thames there are no dinner-table platitudes. They breathe profound simplicity and touching sincerity. Their basic stimulus is mutual respect and a desire to know one another more intimately. Something like a powerful instinct tells the two sovereign nations that they will have to tread arm in arm a long historical path."

While the moderate and commercial circles thus express their satisfaction, the Radical *intelligenza*, as represented by the Petrograd *Ryetch*, seems to be thoroughly well satisfied:

"To the human aims of the war, a great deal of attention was paid in the speeches of the Russian delegates, who could refer to the 'complete accord' between Russia and England. The overthrow of the German hegemony, the establishment of a new European order on the principles of right and freedom of nations—such is now, as it was twenty months ago, the battle-slogan of the Russo-English alliance."



WILSON MUST WATCH OUT.

CONSTANTINE—"My! but Wilson will have to be pretty sly to beat me at this."
—Bystander (London).

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

MINES FLOATING TOWARD NEUTRAL COASTS

OLD NEPTUNE has so disposed his ocean-currents that neutral coasts are likely to be subjected to a sort of bombardment by floating mines. Whenever and wherever a mine begins to float about, intentionally or by accident, it will ultimately bring up against some neutral country like Holland, Denmark, Norway, Spain, or even the United States. The warring nations have apparently little chance to be injured in this way. It is the old story of the "innocent bystander." The paragraphs that follow are translated from an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, May 27), by Prof. Alphonse Berget, of the Oceanographic Institute of that city. The accompanying charts make clear the routes taken by floating mines in their voyages of destruction toward neutral coasts. Writes Professor Berget, in substance:

"As floating mines are at the mercy of ocean-currents, a study of currents must be made if we wish to obtain an idea of the risks that are run and the regions where these risks are greatest.

"We may remark at the outset that, independently of mines moored to a fixed spot, 'floating mines' of various categories may be met at sea.

"First, there are those intentionally set afloat by the Germans 'for good luck.' As their own ocean commerce is at present non-existent, they think that these mines will harm only the vessels of the Quadruple Entente. There are neutral vessels, of course; but what do the Germans care for a neutrality treaty?

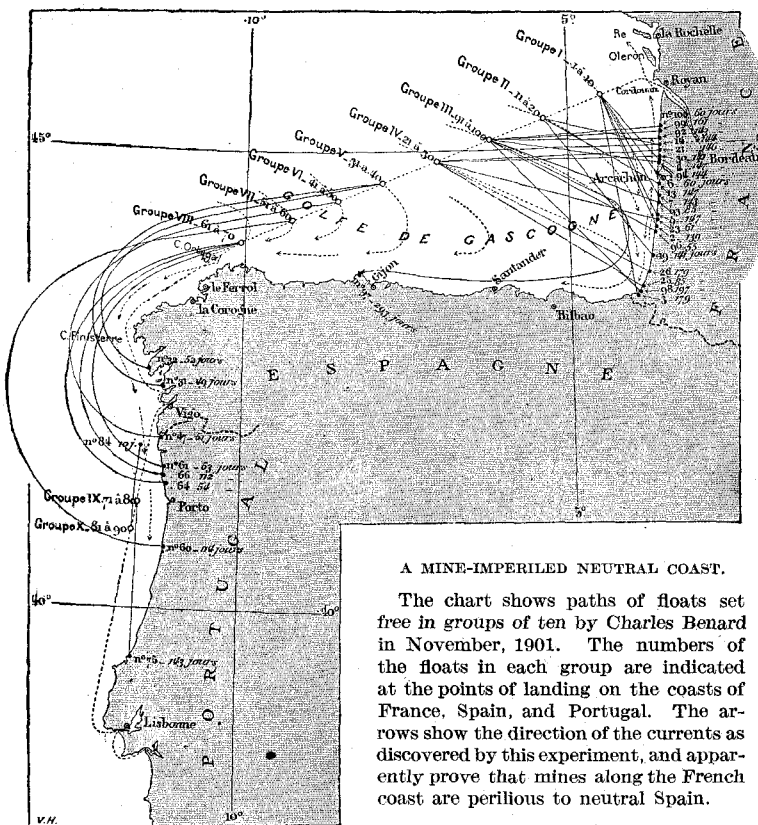
"Next, there are mines that have broken loose from their moorings . . . and finally, we must consider the slight movements to which even moored mines are subject. This requires some explanation:

"The mechanism of propagation of a wave on the surface of the sea is undulatory. The wave, despite its apparent forward motion, transports no water—it transports only movement. The liquid particles move in circular orbits, occupying vertical planes. . . .

"But this movement, which displaces no water, is independent of the movement of translation with which the water itself may be animated by reason of a current at the place under consideration. A floating body may therefore be urged at once by the wave-motion, whose fluctuations it must obey, and by the movement of translation which the ocean-current tends to give it.

"The first movement, that of the waves, has a very important effect; when the crest of a wave passes, the hydrostatic pressure which the immersed part of a body experiences

from the surrounding water . . . is increased; a body plunged in the water is thus urged upward with a greater force than when the water is at rest. This increase of the pressure of a wave is even a difficulty for submarines when they are running close to the surface; they experience from it a sort of 'suction' that obliges them to take on additional water-ballast.



A MINE-IMPERILED NEUTRAL COAST.

The chart shows paths of floats set free in groups of ten by Charles Benard in November, 1901. The numbers of the floats in each group are indicated at the points of landing on the coasts of France, Spain, and Portugal. The arrows show the direction of the currents as discovered by this experiment, and apparently prove that mines along the French coast are perilous to neutral Spain.

"Consider now a moored mine in water where there are both waves and currents. If the weight of the mooring is just sufficient to keep the mine immersed at the proper depth . . . this will no longer be the case if the pressure of the water suddenly rises. The anchor may then be raised for a moment. Then the moored mine becomes a floating mine, and may change its place, being carried along by the current until it reaches a point where the pressure becomes normal again . . . and it is moored once more. This species of 'leap' will be repeated at the passage of each wave, so that finally it may be carried to a considerable distance.

"It may be asked in what particular directions . . . mines may thus be carried by currents. To answer this question, we must study a chart of ocean currents; and for the present war, it should be a chart of the North Atlantic."

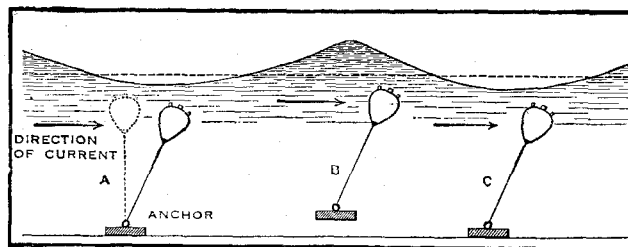
Such a chart appears on the following page, showing how the prevailing oceanic currents swing northward to Scandinavia from the British Isles and across the Atlantic from the coast of France. From this, we read:

"It will be seen that floating mines will all be carried to north-eastern Europe; that is to say, to the coasts of Holland, Denmark, Germany, and Norway. Some may make a long transatlantic voyage and finally bring up on the coast of the United States.

"This is no imaginary possibility; more than a year after the siege of Port Arthur, after the Russo-Japanese War, a Japanese passenger-steamer struck a floating mine, near Honolulu, which had been voyaging about the Pacific twelve months or so."

This is the point where Professor Berget comments on the odd fact that the countries on whose coasts floating mines seem likely to concentrate are all neutral. This holds even for the Baltic, where the prevailing currents set toward the coast of

Sweden, and for the western Mediterranean, where the Atlantic waters, entering through the Straits of Gibraltar, are directed toward the coast of Spain. The Dardanelles current would carry mines toward Austria; but to offset this, a current on the west coast of France sets toward that country. Even this, however, ultimately swings about westward in a curve and reaches



HOW A MINE MOVES.

- A. Mine held down by a mooring and deviated by a current.
- B. Mine lifting its mooring under the influence of a wave.
- C. The same mine taking a new position after a leap.

neutral Spain. All things considered, the neutral countries are to be the sufferers from floating mines.

HOW WE GROW

EVERY ONE KNOWS that men are taller than women, but it may be news to many that this difference begins at birth, when the baby boys average one centimeter, or $\frac{2}{5}$ of an inch, longer than the baby girls. At maturity the average difference has increased to four inches, when the man's average height is 5 feet 6.3 inches; the woman's, 5 feet 2.4 inches. These figures are from the *Naturwissenschaftliche Umschau* (Cothen), which proceeds to tell how our growth is accomplished by a series of leaps or stretches, not by gradual and regular increase. The writer quotes extensive research on this point, especially by Stratz and von Lange, which prove that periods of accelerated growth in height alternate with rest-pauses, more or less marked.

"The children who under normal conditions are round, fat, and plump in the first years of life, writes Ed. Bartels, at the end of the third or fourth year suddenly begin to shoot up, to use the popular expression. . . . But at the same time a noticeable emaciation is observed, so that the hitherto plump and blooming children appear pale, faded, and lean. This is the period of the first 'stretching.' Between the eighth and tenth to the eleventh year there is customarily another period of relatively rapid growth, a renewed 'shooting up,' the period of the second stretching. In these stretching periods designated by Bartels increase in the bodily length is particularly marked, while in the alternating periods increase in breadth surpasses that in height."

Stratz is more minute in his analysis of periods of growth. According to him the periods are as follows:

1. Period of the first fulness of body—2 to 5 years.
2. Period of the first stretching—6 to 8 years.
3. Period of the second fulness—9 to 11 years.
4. Period of the second stretching—12 to 16 years.
5. Period of maturing—17 to 25 years.

These figures are based on extensive investigation, but others vary somewhat; thus, according to von Lange and Weissenberg, the period of the first lengthening can not be definitely determined. We read:

"Weissenberg, who took measurements of a comparatively large number of people (Russian Jews), found that the figures of Stratz could be generally verified, except that the first 'stretching' period was only apparent. This period merely appears to be one of increase in length because it coincides with one of a cessation of growth in breadth; hence the body gives the impression of being long and slender. The third period he designates as one, not of a second fulness, but as a period of slow growth."

This same authority divides life after the attainment of the twenty-fifth year into two periods, that of "standing still" and that of decline. Thus Weissenberg's life-periods read as follows:

1. Period of first fulness (2 to 4 years).
2. Period of first apparent stretching, 5 to 7 years.
3. Period of retarded growth, boys, 8 to 12 years; girls, 8 to 10 years.
4. Period of second stretching, boys, 13 to 18 years; girls, 11 to 15 years.
5. Period of retarded growth, boys, 19 to 26 years; girls, 16 to 19 years.
6. Period of standing still and of the second fulness, 26 or 19 to 51 years.
7. Period of decline, 52 to 76 years.

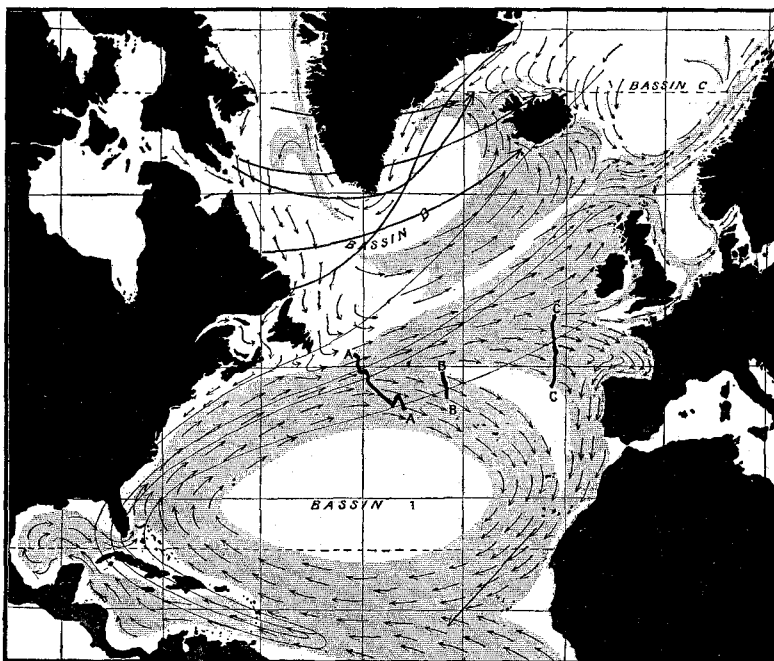
Complete height is practically attained at eighteen in girls and twenty-five in youths. Many races, however, as is shown by the researches of others, are capable of a slight gain in height in later years. In the sixth period (26 to 51 years) the height appears normally to remain constant, gradually decreasing in the seventh period until very old age.

The weight of the body increases normally from birth to maturity, but it is quite variable and the maximum is reached at a much later age than the maximum of height—ordinarily at forty in men and at fifty in women. From these points on there is a gradual decrease as in height, according to our author. Presumably he is leaving out of account many cases where special causes tend to produce obesity. As in the case of size, the girls seem to outstrip the boys for a while, beginning at ten years, but from sixteen the boys catch up.

"The increase of height and weight changes from time to time; however, it is not constant within the limits of a single year, but seems dependent upon the seasons. Buffon noted that increase in height and girth of chest are greater in summer than in winter. This observation was confirmed by Wietland in Sweden, Vahl and Mallinghausen in Denmark, Janjko in Russia, and Camerer and Schmid-Monnard in Germany. It may be said in general that children show the least increase in height in the months from September to January, a moderate increase from February to the middle of June, and the greatest increase in July and August.

"Weight also is dependent on the time of year. The greatest gain in weight is made in the months from August to January; from February to May the weight remains almost constant; in June there is a very slight increase. These data show that there is marked increase in height during the summer, but very slight increase in weight, while in the winter, on the contrary, the gain in height is at its maximum. This influence of the seasons seems to be more marked in northern lands than in Germany, just as the climatic conditions are more diverse.

"The size of the body is alike in the two sexes. Among civilized races the difference in adult measurements is about 4 inches on the average, the average man being larger than the average woman. But this is not the case at every period of life. The girl is smaller than the boy from birth to the age of ten; but boys and girls approximate each other increasingly in this respect until they are nearly the same from eight to ten. From this point on, at which begins the accelerated growth of the stretching period, the relation alters. In this period . . . the girl gets ahead of the boy in size, but by fifteen the boy has caught up, and by nineteen or twenty he has attained the typical adult superiority of about 4 inches."



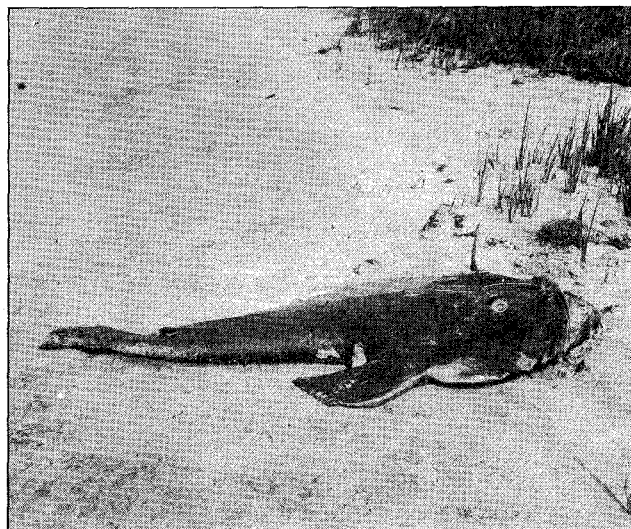
PATHS OF CURRENTS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC.

According to Captain Garde and Captain Ryder of the Danish Navy. The arrows on a white background mark cold currents. Those on a shaded background indicate warm currents. Lines A-A, B-B, and C-C show course of floats launched by the Prince of Monaco. See article on preceding page.



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WAITING FOR VICTIMS



Copyrighted by W. H. Ballou.

WAITING FOR THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

GOOSEFISH, ANGLER-FISH, DEVIL-FISH, MONKFISH, *LOPHIUS PISCATORIUS*.

This variously named and unbeautiful fish is undeservedly unpopular, as his flesh is said to be as delicate as his habits are the contrary. He feeds on all smaller fish and crustaceans. He lies on the bottom, as shown in the left-hand cut, with filaments spread to entice victims. The spines between his eyes are his fishing-tackle and bait. He erects them to entice prey, then swallows his victims through his baglike mouth, which opens as wide as he is, and his inturned teeth prevent the egress of live prey. When full of prey and stranded at low tide, as in the right-hand picture, he can live in air until the next high tide carries him off. One large specimen was found containing three bushels of ducks and eels. The angler-fish's habit of basking on the surface, and his sinuous movements, some fishermen declare, are responsible for many sea-serpent yarns.

AN UNFASHIONABLE FISH

A FISH THAT BRINGS, in the German markets, nearly four times as much per pound as fresh mackerel, and considerably more than haddock, is thrown away here by the fishermen who take it, because there is no market for it. Of this unfashionable fish nearly three thousand tons are marketed and eaten annually in Great Britain alone. Those who eat it praise it for its flavor, and yet we will have none of it. Evidently there are fashions in fish, just as there are in wearing-apparel. The name of this good food-fish, of which we wantonly throw away half a million pounds or so every year, is the goosefish. In *The Forecast* (Philadelphia, June), Marion Evans tells something about it. In both England and Germany, she says, it is highly valued, and people are willing to pay a good price for it. "Epicures demand it because it is delicious. Good housewives demand it because it is nutritious." Americans won't accept it for love or money. Why? Here is her answer:

"Evidently it is all a matter of fashion, not of logic, for those American epicures who have had an opportunity of tasting the goosefish are unanimous in its praise as a pleasure to the palate; while as for its nutritious value, Dr. Hugh M. Smith, of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, testifies to the fact that its steaks contain flesh-building material equal, pound for pound, to sirloin steak.

"In Continental Europe, and especially in the larger cities of Germany, the fish appears to be held in highest esteem, and notwithstanding it is commonly known in the Fatherland under the repellent name of *See Teufel* (sea-devil), it meets with very ready sale. . . . The catch of the German North-Sea trawlers does not nearly supply the local demand, and large quantities have to be imported from Great Britain.

"As brought in by the North-Sea fishermen and exposed for sale in the British and Continental markets, the goose-fish, or angler, or monk-fish, as it is variously called, weighs about twenty-five pounds after it has been beheaded, eviscerated, skinned, and the fins trimmed off. . . .

"It is a pity that the value of this fish is not recognized in America, and that they are at present entirely a waste product. Were they properly appreciated here, they would be a source of profit to the fisherman even at a minimum price, for they are taken quite without effort on trawl-lines and in nets, along with cod, haddock, and other popular food-fish, and are abundant all along the Atlantic shores of the United States and the adjacent ocean-bottom. To the consumer, they would constitute a cheap and very wholesome food.

"A former Commissioner of Fisheries, Dr. George Brown Goode, in his 'Natural History of Aquatic Animals,' noted that 'its flesh is very palatable'; that 'in Italy it is much esteemed'; and that 'in parts of Great Britain it is also eaten, steaks from the neighborhood of the tail being preferred.'

"According to analyses made for the Bureau of Fisheries by the Bureau of Chemistry, based on samples of goosefish obtained in Boston, the nutritive value of the goosefish is high. The edible portions contain considerably more protein (flesh-building material) than the flounder, slightly more than a cod, a little less than the halibut, and considerably less than sirloin steak. In fat constituents, the fish is a very little below the average of cod and flounders and considerably inferior to the halibut. . . . As obtainable in the markets, the goosefish is equal to beefsteak in protein, the most expensive of our food elements.

"The goosefish has an average length of three feet, but fish four feet or more in length are not uncommon. It is of rather ugly appearance, and this doubtless accounts for the lack of appreciation of its food-qualities. The body is very broad and deprest, the head is large, and the mouth is wide and of enormous capacity. The powerful jaws are provided with a double row of strong teeth.

"The fish are most voracious, eating almost every kind of animal of suitable size living in the sea. In addition to fishes, it feeds regularly on worms, starfish, gastropod, and bivalve mollusks, squids, lobsters, crabs, and various water-fowl, including ducks and geese. Great variety of diet is accompanied by excessive greediness, so that a single meal may weigh half as much as the fish itself. This fish is, therefore, very destructive and its utilization would have a beneficial effect on the abundance of various fishes, crustaceans, etc., of economic importance.

"The enterprising housewife will naturally ask, 'How much will this fish cost me a pound?' and 'Where can I get it to try it out?'

"The answer is that since the goosefish has no market value at present, the fishermen do not trouble to bring it home, but throw it back into the sea, and that therefore it is not now on the market. The only way to get it on to the market is to ask for it and to keep asking your market-man for it until you get it. If an organized demand is made for it from some such organization as a Woman's Home Economics Club, so much the better. Many wholesale fish-dealers realize that both they and the housewives have a chance to profit by the introduction of the goosefish into American cuisine, and they are anxious to supply the demand as soon as it appears. Your retailer may never have heard of the goosefish. See that your demand gets over through him to the wholesaler. Only by insistent, reiterated demand can a market be created, and this wholesome and delicious food be brought within the possibilities of the woman who is looking for good low-cost dishes for her family table."

GOLFER'S FOOT

THIS IS A NEW "OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE" discovered by Dr. Charles Cross of San Francisco, or at least named by him. He writes about it in *The Medical Record* (New York). It may not attract the attention of those who are trying to alleviate occupational diseases in general—for obvious reasons. Any occupational disease is to be prevented quite simply by ceasing the occupation that gives rise to it. Only, those who make phosphorous matches, and those who grind steel tools, are coerced by economic forces into continuing their death-dealing trades. The golfer has no such reason for keeping it up. He likes to play golf, and his foot is only a little tired, or swelled, or sore; it will be all right in a little while. So he continues his occupation, even as the wage-earners do theirs, with similar results, and with even greater profit to the medical profession; for golfers pay bigger bills than match-workers or grinders. Says Dr. Cross, in substance:

"Golfer's foot is an acute condition due to distortion of the foot as a result of broken arch. The affliction is very easily acquired, it is often neglected, and sometimes becomes very troublesome. To add to the aforementioned discomfort, golfer's foot makes the player fretful, and it interferes with play. If neglected, the condition is liable to lead to a chain of efficiency-reducing ailments, the cause of which may be entirely overlooked. At the beginning of the season, or when beginning to play, all golfers should give their feet special attention, and be very careful to keep them in good condition. In playing golf, and in practically every other work or play in life, foot-efficiency is essential.

"When playing golf the anterior portion of the left foot, in right-handed players, and vice versa in left-handed players, is brought into unusual service. As the drive is made the weight of the body is brought back upon the foot that has been elevated in the upswing, and it is brought back with great force. A great part of the force is distributed to the outer half of the anterior portion of the foot, made up of the heads of the metatarsal bones of the third, fourth, and fifth toes. The third and fourth metatarsals are generally the least-used part of a foot, and consequently, like the ring-finger in the hand, they usually form the weakest portion. They are the first to give way when under strain. When the whole front of the foot is used there appears less likelihood of injury. Spikes in shoes are not a necessity in playing golf if the feet are properly used. At any rate, wearing spiked shoes necessitates turning the foot on the side, and prevents use of the entire front part of the foot. However, golfer's foot is liable to occur in any foot not strong enough to bear the strain. For that reason all golfers should be very careful with their feet, especially at the beginning of the season, or at the beginning of play, or after an absence from the links. When a foot gives way in the region described it should have immediate and scientific attention."

The first evidence of golfer's foot, Dr. Cross goes on to say, is usually slight discomfort at the base of the third or fourth toes, or between them. It is not exactly a pain, but the toes and the feet may feel fatigued, or misplaced in the sock, and the sock may appear too short or the toes too long. Any of these symptoms

should arrest the attention of every golfer, otherwise the condition may go on and become a very severe case. Slight swelling between the third and fourth toes may be noted. To quote further:

"There is some degree of inflammation in every case of distorted feet. The feet being farthest from the central nervous system and the heart, they present, as evidences of distress, symptoms different from distortion or inflammation in other parts of the body. The first symptom of golfer's foot or any other distortion may be a feeling of irritability, burning, or fatigue. Pain, if it ensues at all, is liable to be a late symptom, and it is wonderful what punishment feet can stand without pain.

"One of the features of golfer's foot is the absence of physical signs. Comparing both feet, the afflicted with the good foot, there is, to the uneducated eye, practically nothing to be seen. Few persons are able to discern any difference in the feet, yet the patient knows there is a difference. On the normal foot there is no callus on the sole under the heads of the metatarsals. The presence of callus is evidence of a chronic distortion, or chronic broken arch.

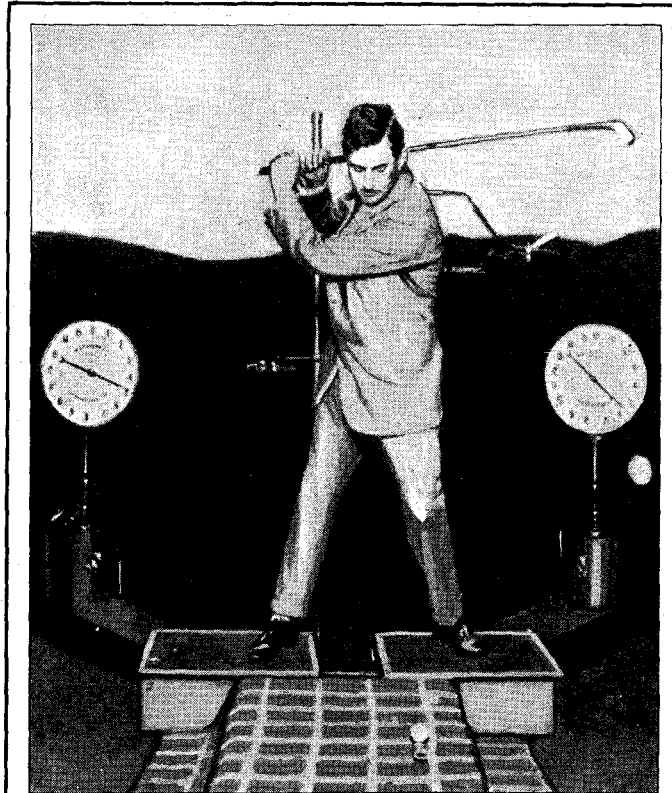
"The outlook in a case of golfer's foot depends upon the golfer and the treatment. The symptoms may appear slight to the patient because 'it is only in one foot.' Treatment is liable to be neglected until the condition has become chronic. Even then the patients seem to think any kind of treatment, shoes, supports, etc., that they can select themselves, or that are recommended by friends, will cure the condition. So long as people with distorted feet desire to treat themselves, they generally make matters worse and have no one to blame but themselves.

"Walking with toes outward is a habit that has been drilled into children long enough to make business for all the scientific podologists

for a generation to come. Almost all persons who toe out when they walk are on the road to some degree of foot distortion. The proper method of walking is to toe straight, or if anything to toe slightly in. Walking in this manner brings into use the entire ossa fulera of each foot and maintains development of the entire foot and leg. In walking with toes out, the metatarsal of the great toe is the only one used as the fulcrum; the others become weakened from slight use or non-use.

"Changing from shoes with high heels to low heels is a dangerous procedure. When playing, the golfer should wear shoes with heels about the height to which he is accustomed. If low-heeled shoes are worn during play they can be built up inside, and this prevents any distortion which may be brought about by changes. All shoes should be carefully examined to see if they are wide enough and long enough."

The use of metal arches or foot-plates for this condition is condemned by Dr. Cross, who points out that "metal appliances of all kinds splint the foot and prevent proper functioning of the muscles and ligaments, causing atrophy from disuse," while an exactly opposite condition is required in the successful treatment of golfer's foot. Of the ready-made appliances on the market for the correction of distorted feet and broken arches, he says, "there is none that will give the desired result in more than 8 per cent. of the cases." And he concludes with a reminder that: "It is necessary to have a good pair of feet to stand upon, to work upon, and to play upon to be a good golfer."



Illustrations by courtesy of "Medical Record," New York.

FOR FOOT EFFICIENCY IN GOLF.

Machine showing the foot on which excess of weight comes in driving. The dials register the shift of weight at each stage of the stroke.

THE MOTOR AND THE CITY PLAN

THE USE OF THE AUTOMOBILE will have an important effect on the city of the future, for it is to be a planned city, and any plan must reckon with the changes in the conditions and requirements of life brought about by improvements in vehicular transit. These conditions were discussed in the recent City Planning Conference at Cleveland, Ohio, by Chief Engineer Nelson P. Lewis, of the New York Board of Estimate. The general effect of the automobile on the future city, he says, will be to spread it out, to diffuse land-values, to improve streets and roads, and to make the citizen better acquainted with his city. It will make the handling of traffic easier, by making traffic more flexible, and it will make heavy engineering in street-work unnecessary. The street of the future will run on the surface instead of proceeding by a series of burrows and banks. Mr. Lewis, as quoted in *The Engineering Record* (New York, June 10), states his conclusions as follows:

"1. The effect of the motor-vehicle upon the city plan of the future will be beneficial in that it will aid in bringing about some of the most important results that city-planners are striving to attain, such as:

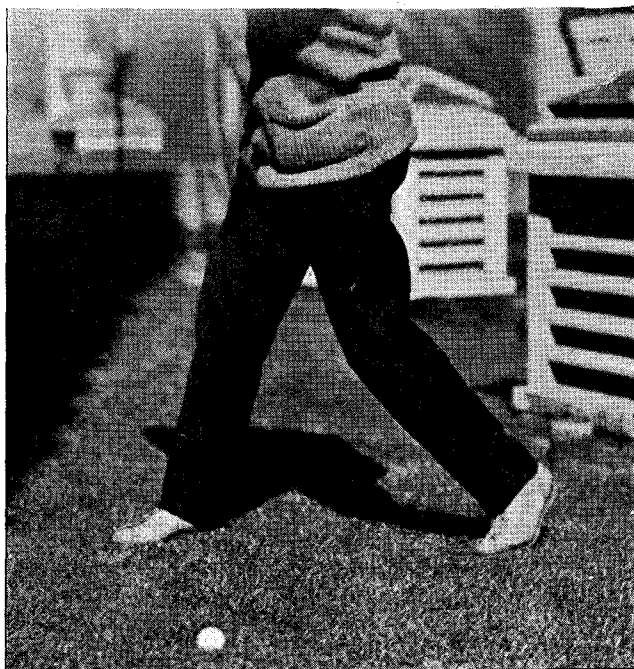
"(a) The discouragement of further centralization by reason of the fact that distances can more readily be overcome and less time will be consumed by men and women going to and from their work.

"(b) The diffusion of land-values. While they will be increased in the aggregate, sensational increases in some places and stagnation in others will be less likely, and real estate will be put on a more stable basis.

"(c) Insistence upon a better class of street- and road-improvements, they in turn stimulating better improvement of the abutting property.

"(d) A better knowledge on the part of the citizen of his city and its environs, through the more general use of the motor-car. He will thus acquire a greater interest in the improvement of both, and a more wide-spread interest in city-wide planning will be developed.

"2. While the amount of traffic on important thoroughfares



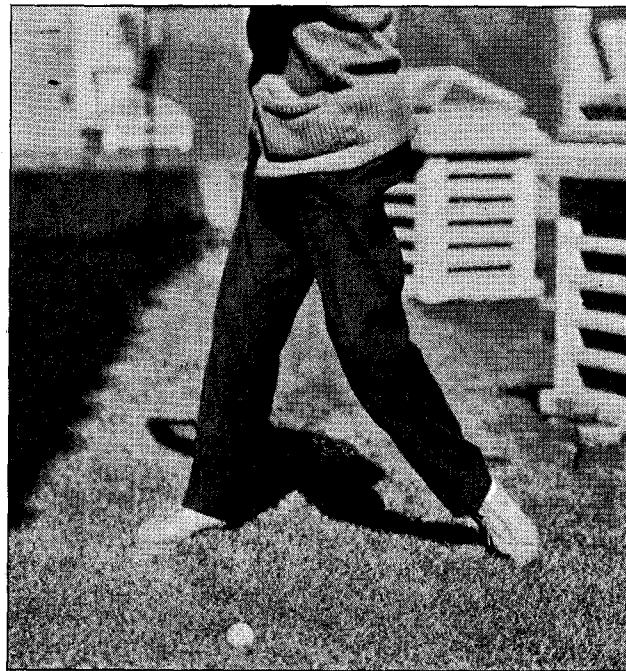
A STANCE WHICH PROTECTS THE GOLFER'S FOOT.

will be greatly increased, the greater speed and flexibility of the motor-vehicle will permit a much greater volume of traffic to be accommodated with safety in the same street, provided:

"(a) That the speed and movement of all vehicles are controlled by intelligent police regulations so that the safety of riders and pedestrians shall be protected. This means regulation

of pedestrian- as well as vehicular-movement and the education of both in the principle of 'Safety First.'

"(b) That the width of commercial vehicles is so regulated that the number of lines of traffic which a street can accommodate will not be reduced and the capacity of the roadway thereby seriously curtailed. This might be accomplished by the impos-



A STANCE WHICH MAY CAUSE "GOLFER'S FOOT."

tion of a tax or license fee which would be uniform for all vehicles having an overall width of 7 feet or less, with an additional tax increasing in geometrical ratio for each inch of width over 7 feet.

"(c) That the wheel-loads are so restricted that the sustaining power of street-pavement and foundation is not exceeded. The most rational way to do this would be to prohibit wheel-loads in excess of 700 pounds per inch width of tier, and these only on rubber tires, the maximum loads on steel tires to be less, or, say, 600 pounds per inch of width.

"3. The greatest congestion, delay, and danger will be found where the traffic is most mixed. The traffic problem will, therefore, be simplified if heavy manufacturing, business, and residences are confined as far as possible to certain well-defined districts. Regulations having this end in view are becoming more generally recognized as an essential part of good city planning.

"4. Horse-drawn traffic requires relatively light grades. Motor-cars and trucks can overcome much steeper grades, and considerable expense can, therefore, be saved in regulating streets, as they can conform more closely to the topography. The greater speed of the motor-vehicle will also justify longer detours to avoid excessive grades, and little time will be lost thereby.

"5. While street-corners and junctions should be improved wherever possible, manufacturers of motor-vehicles should understand that they must adapt their vehicles to street conditions wherever possible, and that they should not be satisfied with present practise and expect the city streets to be adapted to such practise. The mobility of such vehicles, the short turning-radius for the heaviest motor-trucks, and the ingenuity which has been displayed in the design of trailers which will follow the tractor without the cutting of corners give promise that such adaptation to existing conditions is possible. Every effort should be made to conform with the existing conditions before demands are made for modifications of street details at great cost.

"6. With decreasing cost of light motor-cars and with the likelihood of cheaper fuel the number of such cars will doubtless continue to increase. The problem of their accommodation in public streets will solve itself with the improvement of the character of road surfaces, altho a serious problem will be presented in providing for the accommodation of standing cars. This will undoubtedly require the widening of roadways where possible at the expense of the sidewalks, and the provision at frequent intervals of parking spaces where cars may be left and cared for at a moderate charge."

LETTERS - AND - ART

ARTISTIC MEDITATIONS IN THE TRENCHES

THE WAR SEEN SCULPTURALLY, or, how trench life reacts on the mentality peculiar to a sculptor, might be the theme of a little essay written by a French sculptor who lost his life at Neuville-Saint-Vaast in June, 1915. His name was Gaudier-Brzeska, and we have already given our readers in THE LITERARY DIGEST for August 21, 1915, some taste of his quality. The little essay printed in a memorial volume to him, recently written and compiled by the American poet, Ezra Pound, presents what an English writer, Ford Madox Hueffer, sees as "an expression of artistic ideals," than which

"THIS WAR IS A GREAT REMEDY.
"IN THE INDIVIDUAL IT KILLS ARROGANCE, SELF-ESTEEM, PRIDE.

"IT TAKES AWAY FROM THE MASSES NUMBERS UPON NUMBERS OF UNIMPORTANT UNITS, WHOSE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BECOME NOXIOUS AS THE RECENT TRADES CRISES HAVE SHOWN US.

"MY VIEWS ON SCULPTURE REMAIN ABSOLUTELY THE SAME.

"IT IS THE VORTEX OF WILL, OF DECISION, THAT BEGINS.

"I SHALL DERIVE MY EMOTIONS SOLELY FROM THE ARRANGEMENT OF SURFACES. I shall present my emotions by the ARRANGEMENT OF MY SURFACES, THE PLANES AND LINES BY WHICH THEY ARE DEFINED.

"Just as this hill, where the Germans are solidly entrenched, gives me a nasty feeling, solely because its gentle slopes are broken up by earth-works, which throw long shadows at sunset—just so shall I get feeling, of whatsoever definition, from a statue ACCORDING TO ITS SLOPES, varied to infinity.

"I have made an experiment. Two days ago I pinched from an enemy a mauser rifle. Its heavy, unwieldy shape swamped me with a powerful IMAGE of brutality.

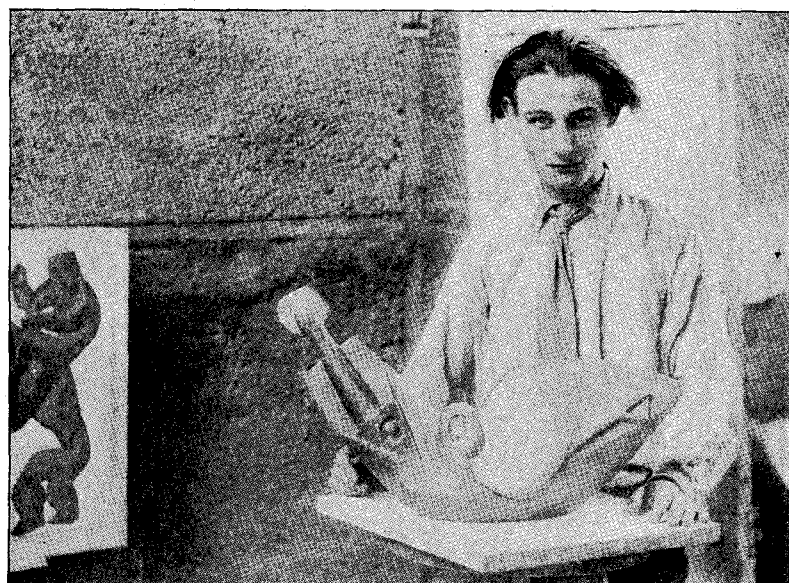
"I was in doubt for a long time whether it pleased or displeased me.

"I found that I did not like it.

"I broke the butt off and with my knife I carved in it a design, through which I tried to express a gentler order of feeling, which I preferred.

"BUT I WILL EMPHASIZE that MY DESIGN got its effect (just as the gun had) FROM A VERY SIMPLE COMPOSITION OF LINES AND PLANES.

"GAUDIER-BRZESKA."



THE SCULPTOR WHO SAW WAR AS "A GREAT REMEDY."

Gaudier-Brzeska in his studio before his work called "The Bird Swallowing a Fish."

he knows nothing "gentler and wiser." It contains, he says, "the thoughts of an artist who had a mystical and beautiful mind and who had been long under fire." It is interesting and valuable, he further says, to observe "what such a mind selects." The little essay was forwarded to the writer's friends in London, and in the corner of the sheet was written: "I have been slightly wounded in the night of Sunday 8th, on patrol duty. I have been at rest since and am returning service within two or three days." Here is the essay:

"I HAVE BEEN FIGHTING FOR TWO MONTHS and I can now gage the intensity of life.

"HUMAN MASSES teem and move, are destroyed and crop up again.

"HORSES are worn out in three weeks, die by the roadside.

"DOGS wander, are destroyed, and others come along.

"WITH ALL THE DESTRUCTION that works around us NOTHING IS CHANGED, EVEN SUPERFICIALLY. LIFE IS THE SAME STRENGTH, THE MOVING AGENT THAT PERMITS THE SMALL INDIVIDUAL TO ASSERT HIMSELF.

"THE BURSTING SHELLS, the volleys, wire-entanglements, projectors, motors, the chaos of battle DO NOT ALTER IN THE LEAST the outlines of the hill we are besieging. A company of PARTRIDGES scuttle along before our very trench.

"IT WOULD BE FOLLY TO SEEK ARTISTIC EMOTIONS AMID THESE LITTLE WORKS OF OURS.

"THIS PALTRY MECHANISM, WHICH SERVES AS A PURGE TO OVERNUMEROUS HUMANITY.

Brzeska (pronounced *Jaersh-ka*) was a Frenchman with a probable mixture of some Eastern race, from the indication of the name he bore; but he happened to have spent much of his life in England, thus evading his military service, and there he was when the war broke out. His ancestors are said to have been masons and stone-carvers for generations and had worked on the Cathedral of Chartres. One of his friends once "discovered an almost exact portrait of Gaudier, carved on some French cathedral façade." The memoir tells us that in the fateful August he went at once to the French Embassy and was informed he might return to France without penalty. Arrived in Boulogne, he was told by a "square-set captain" that his sentence was "ten years in Africa." Gaudier protested: "But I came back of my own free will to fight"; and the captain retorted: "It's a very good thing you did, otherwise you'd have got twenty years in Africa." He was taken to Calais and put in a guard-house. The house had a high window, and at midnight he let himself out of it and managed to escape the sentry. Good luck favored him, and he also contrived to get across the Channel to England, where he gave up the idea of soldiering and set to work on his art again. "But," says Mr. Pound:

"The bombardment of Reims was too much for him, his disgust with the *Boches* was too great to let him stay 'idle.' He got some better guaranty of safe conduct from his Embassy, and went back to his death, tho his own genius was worth more than dead buildings."

BANNED BY THE CENSOR

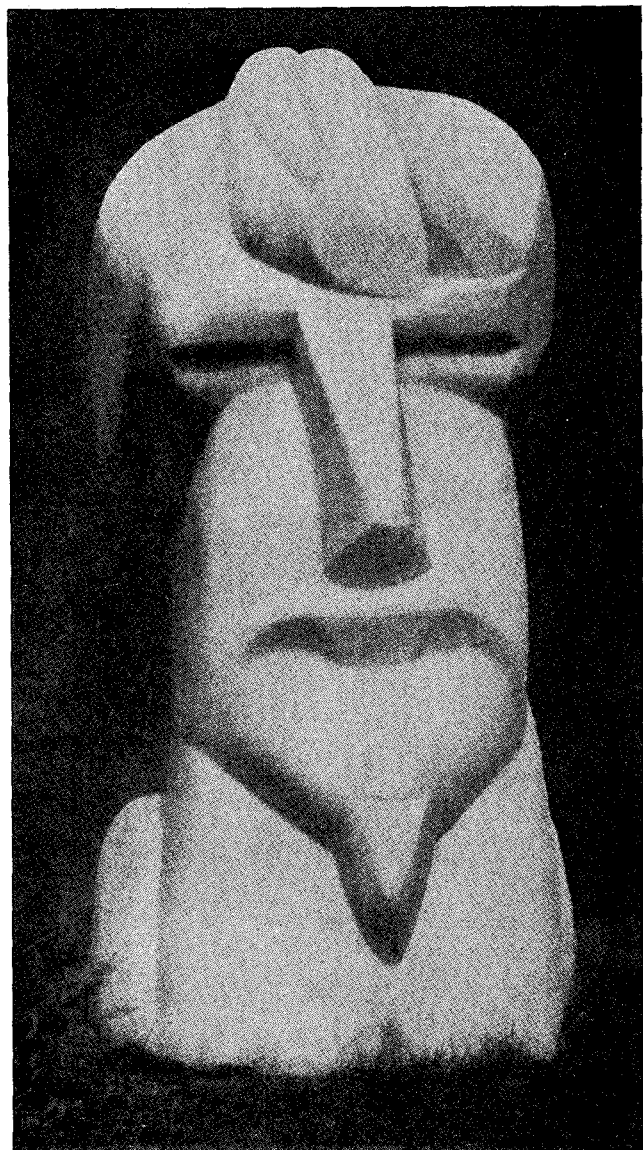
SOME HINTS of what the war may do for the soldier—particularly if he be Irish—may be gained from a war-play written by Bernard Shaw. All the constituted powers have proved too much for the dramatist, however, and not even the directors of the Abbey Theater in Dublin, for which the play was written, much less the English censor, will permit a presentation in either Dublin or London. American managers, if not indignant, are at least shy, and only those favored ones to whom have come the manuscript copies for reading have had a taste of the delicious flavor of “*O’Flaherty, V.C.*” Mr. H. T. Parker, of the *Boston Transcript*, has apparently been one of these individuals, and he gives us an account of the work, whose action, or rather conversations, pass in Ireland in the summer of 1915. Among the people stands first *O’Flaherty* himself, back on furlough to get his V.C. from the hands of the King, and to visit his mother and sweetheart, incidentally putting in odd moments at recruiting. His mother, and *Tessie*, a maid servant and *O’Flaherty’s* sweetheart, and *General Sir Pearce Madigan*, retired officer of the Army, make up the other characters. Mr. Shaw, we are shown, “animates and characterizes *O’Flaherty* into a vivid, vital, and believable figure of life and the theater in the present hour, and he enriches him with more than one quality of what may be called the new Irish temperament. Irish idiosyncrasy of an older sort, but none the worse or less salient for that, is plentiful in *Mother O’Flaherty*; *Tessie* is not much more than a quick sketch for necessary purposes, while *Sir Pearce* remains a serviceable interlocutor.” We read:

“As the talk begins between the two soldiers in the garden, *O’Flaherty* is bored and wearied with his work as an instrument to recruiting. ‘What with the standing on my legs all day, and the shaking hands, and the making speeches—and what’s worse, listening to ‘em—and the calling for cheers for King and country, and the saluting the flag, and the listening to “God Save the King” and “Tipperary,” and trying to make my eyes look moist like a man in a picture-book,’ *O’Flaherty* more than half wishes himself back in the trenches for a little rest and quiet. Yet, with true Irishry, he is amused at the anomaly of his present position—the honored guest of *Sir Pearce*, from whom in the poaching of peace-time he had taken salmon and rabbits enough to be an ‘ornament to the country’ in quite another sense from that in which the old General uses the phrase.

“After this serio-comic prelude and picturing which strike the homely, humorous, quasi-ironic note of the whole play and run away occasionally, like all the rest, into Irish whim and extravagance, *O’Flaherty* and *Sir Pearce* fall to talk about active service, and out of their interchanges springs Mr. Shaw’s notion of the reactions of such a young Irish soldier to the experiences of warfare. ‘That was what I got to know,’ *O’Flaherty* runs on, ‘that fighting was easier than it looked and that the others were as much afraid of me as I was of them, and that if I only held out long enough, they would lose heart and give up. . . . I know quite well why I killed ‘em—because I was afraid that if I didn’t, they would kill me. . . . I’ve learned more than you think going into the wide world as a soldier. Don’t talk to me or to any soldier of the war being right. No war is right, and all the holy water that Father Quinn ever blest couldn’t make one right.’

“Then by easy stages, Mr. Shaw leads the conversation toward patriotism—Irish, British, abstract, and general, that *O’Flaherty, V.C.*—and more than incidentally the playwright—may speak their minds concerning it. Patriotism, observes *O’Flaherty* ruminant, ‘kept Ireland poor because, instead of trying to better ourselves, we thought we were the fine fellows of patriots when we were speaking evil of Englishmen that was as poor as ourselves, and maybe as good as ourselves.’ Next comes the turn of the English. In *O’Flaherty’s*, and not improbably Mr. Shaw’s, view, ‘they never thought of being patriotic until the war broke out; and now the patriotism has took them so sudden and come so strange to them that they run about like frightened chickens, uttering all manner of nonsense. But, please God, they’ll forget all about it when the war is over. They’re getting tired of it already.’ *Sir Pearce* is properly irritated at these sayings. The war—he protests—‘has uplifted us all in a wonderful way.’ The world will never be the same after it, and so forth, with the

usual shibboleths. But *O’Flaherty* is not to be shaken. ‘That’s what they all say, sir. I see no great “differ” myself. It’s all the fight and the excitement, and when that quiets down, they’ll go back to their natural divilment and be the same as ever’—an opinion that clear-minded persons with much ex-



HIERATIC HEAD OF EZRA POUND.

The American poet, Ezra Pound, who writes the memoir of his friend, Gaudier-Brzeska, tells us that while the head was being made “we joked of the time when I should sell it to the ‘Metropolitan’ for \$5,000, and when we should both live at ease for a year . . . some two or three decades hence.”

perience of the permanence of human nature have been known to share with the private.”

Mrs. O’Flaherty is prefigured in the speeches of her son as a woman of fixt ideas:

“‘She’s like the English. They think there’s no one like themselves. It’s the same with the Germans, tho they are educated and ought to know better.’ In fact, she is quite sure that every illustrious figure of whom she has ever heard—‘from Venus to Gladstone’—was Irish, and altogether convinced that Shakespeare was born in Cork. It appears also that she is a highly romantic person, for whom in particular her son has invented an apocryphal conflict in which he overthrew single-handed the German Emperor himself and no fewer than twelve of the Imperial guardsmen—an anecdote that even the zealous *Sir Pearce* hesitates to use in recruiting speeches. No such scruples trouble *O’Flaherty*. ‘I’ve hardly told my mother the truth twice a year since I was born, and would you have me turn ‘round on her and tell it now, when she’s looking to have some peace and quiet in her old age?’ A truly Irish

touch worthy to stand beside the explanation the son gave her of his enlistment. He was going, he said, to fight for the French and the Russians, and it never occurred to the good soul that they could be fighting against any one but the English."

When Mrs. O'Flaherty appears she turns the conversation upon her son's decoration, and suddenly gathers that it was the King of England who bestowed it:

"You'd take the hand of a tyrant red with the blood of Ireland — she bursts out. 'He's not half the tyrant you are, God help him!' retorts the ready and matter-of-fact V.C., enlightened by his experience of the wide world. 'His hand was cleaner than mine that had the blood of his own relations on it, maybe.' The old woman forgets her wrath for the moment in her curiosity about the Queen. Her son gratifies it truthfully, doubtless, but poorly: 'She didn't know what to say to me, poor woman, and I didn't know what to say to her, God help me!'

"This royal anecdote, however, is but a diversion along the way, and Mrs. O'Flaherty returns to her main contention. What is her son doing—fighting for the English? Why did he enlist and he Irish? O'Flaherty answers her with pride and also with shrewdness: 'I have my own reasons for taking part in this great conflict,' he retorts in his best speech-making style. 'I'd be ashamed to stay at home and not fight, when everybody else is fighting.' Then, driving a new shaft home: 'I went where I could get the biggest separation-allowance for you.' Maternal thrift spurs the maternal tongue, and it becomes voluble about allowances and the petty haggling, in Mrs. O'Flaherty's view, of the Government over the payment of them. Before long, however, her son's pension—a V.C.'s pension—will bring in more. Such cupidity nettles O'Flaherty, especially as Tessie, who has now joined the company, is as curious and thrifty over his pecuniary future. 'She's thinking of nothing but to get me out there again to be wounded so that she may spend my pension. . . . Knowledge and wisdom has come to me with pain, fear, and trouble. . . . Now, if ever I marry, I'll marry a Frenchwoman.' And he extols French cooking, French farming, French women in a fashion that implies intimate acquaintance with all three. Mother and sweetheart bridle and snap; but O'Flaherty, V.C., is not to be stayed:

"What's happened to everybody? That's what I want to know. What's happened to you that I thought all the world of and was afeared of? What's happened to Sir Pearce, that I thought was a great general and that I now see to be no more fit to command an army than an old hen? What's happened to Tessie that I was mad to marry a year ago and that I wouldn't take now with all Ireland for her fortune? I tell you the world's creation is crumbling in ruins about me, and then you come and ask what's happened to me!"

"So, if we are to believe O'Flaherty, V.C., and Mr. Shaw, does the quick-minded Irish soldier—and doubtless the slower-witted Briton—come back from the trenches with a new backbone under his tunic, new horizons before his eyes, and new notions of living in his mind and heart. Perhaps, even, he is beginning to see men, women, and things as they really are. But the two particular women of this particular 'interlude' are not minded to philosophizing. O'Flaherty himself with his new notions exasperates them; their own chagrin mutually infuriates them. Off they go into a wild and whirling Irish 'scrap,' a duel of Irish volubility, vehemence, reproach, and recrimination, a very bombardment of epithet and assertion, that rends the circumambient air. The men may not long endure this storm of imprecation. Into the house they thrust the shrieking women; suddenly there is a great calm; the garden smiles, still, solitary, sunlit; the thrush begins to sing anew; and O'Flaherty, tranquil once more, glances, relieved and ruminant, at Sir Pearce in like case and resumes his meditations."

O'Flaherty's final rumination gives the upset to most views on the horrors of war:

"What a discontented sort of animal man is, sir. Only a month ago I was in the quiet of the country out at the front, except the ducks and the bellow of a cow in the distance as it might be, and the shrapnel making little clouds in the heavens and the shells whistling, and maybe a yell or two when one of us was hit. And would you believe it, sir, I complained of the noise and wanted to have a peaceful time at home. Well, them two has taught me a lesson. This morning, sir, when I was telling the boys here how I was longing to be back taking my part for King and country with the others, I was lying as you well

know, sir. Now I can go and say it with a clean conscience. Some likes war's alarms and some likes home life. I've tried both, sir, and I'm all for war's alarms now. I always was a quiet lad by natural disposition."

THE INTELLECTUAL MOVEMENT IN PARAGUAY

THE GLANCES that formerly turned almost wholly to Europe are some of them bent southward upon the countries of the Western world under the equator. Latin America is by one means or another forcing us to take notice. Paraguay probably is one of these of which we have been least aware; but we learn from Dr. Cecilio Baez, writing in the *Bulletin de la Bibliothèque de l'Amérique Latine* an article quoted in *La Revue* (Paris), that the last forty years have seen more intellectual progress in this country than was accomplished in the preceding three centuries. After three hundred years of Spanish dominion, Assumption, the capital of Paraguay, could boast of but one wretched primary school. Its director, despairing of receiving regularly his annual salary of a hundred dollars, and disgusted at having no suitable place provided for his establishment, resigned in 1812.

The first dictator of Paraguay, tho himself a man of education, was too busy with political activities to show any interest in the intellectual needs of the people. The second dictator was such a violent reactionary that in his hatred of liberty he permitted no one to open a college, and much less establish a publishing-house, since he had even interdicted the introduction of books and papers into Paraguay—and this in the middle of the nineteenth century! "Paraguay, therefore, was a country which had been rendered barbarous and ignorant by Governors who were equally ignorant and barbarous," says Mr. Baez. However, in the latter third of the last century new influences of light and learning began to make themselves felt, some of foreign and some of native origin. Among the men who were responsible for this belated renaissance he mentions Facundo Machain, the Docond brothers, Juan Silvano Godoy, Fernando Sturburn, Jaime Sora, Benigno Ferreira, Cayo Mitos, Miguel Palacios, and some others who "brought in their baggage the republican codes and in their skulls modern ideas." One of the foremost of these was Juan José Decond, poet and journalist. We read:

"The principal editor of *Regeneracion*, he made known, about 1870, the liberal institutions of the United States, and awakened the popular consciousness to the first murmurings of liberty. Among the numerous foreigners who began to flow into Paraguay at this period one above all deserves special mention, since he was later consecrated the great national poet. This was Victorino Albente y Lago, of Spain. He arrived in the midst of a spectacle of desolation and death. An atrocious and disastrous war had left the land unsown, the cities and towns heaps of empty houses.

"In a powerful burst of inspiration Albente proclaimed the splendid deeds of the martyred soldiers, exalting their memory in an epic worthy of Homer and inspiring the new generation with an invincible hope of a near renovation."

Since liberty has been obtained, Mr. Baez tells us, the people have been educated and redeemed from barbarism by instruction. Good primary and secondary schools are now to be found, and there are various learned faculties and academies of liberal arts, as well as a political press.

"To-day one thinks and writes. Dr. Benjamin Aceval has founded a National College; the eminent citizen Antonio Taboada, one of the glories of Paraguayan democracy, has instituted civic education. The distinguished historian, Juan Silvano Godoy, has consecrated a considerable fortune to the purpose of laying the foundation of a Museum of Beaux-Arts and establishing a rich library."

Finally there stands the brilliant young poet, Eloy Farina Nuñez, "the present hope of Paraguayan letters," who, is expected to equal the fame of the celebrated Ruben Dario.

A GERMAN VIEW OF WAR AND ART

GERMANY HAS EXALTED WAR from so many angles that one might expect German writers to see only benefits accruing to art from the martial spirit. But it was Proudhon, a Frenchman, who said that war exerts a favorable influence on art, and even added with a flash of French wit that if war had not previously existed art would have to invent it. A German of to-day, Hermann Fernau, takes up the *mot* of Proudhon and tries to prove the falseness of the philosophy it implies. Herr Fernau is a native of Breslau, where he lived up to the age of twenty-one. He was staying in Paris when the war broke out, and at that time found a refuge in Switzerland, where he is now residing. He is the author of a book lately published under the title "Because I am a German," in which he examines the earlier work, "J'Accuse," together with the German answers to it; and as a conclusion demands that "every loyal friend of peace must, as a matter of principle, participate in the bringing to trial of the instigator of the war." It is from the peace-magazine, *Friedenswarte*, that Herr Fernau's article is quoted in a leading French review. According to Mr. Fernau, Proudhon is right in saying that the first manifestations of the art-impulse in humanity are associated with the early wars which inspired them. But, he adds, "when Proudhon pretends that the centuries of war are also those of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of art, and that vanquished peoples, like slaves, have no art, his conclusion is pure sophism." Proceeding:

"No one could pretend, for example, that the brilliant victories of Napoleon gave an impulse to French art; while Germany, vanquished, produced masters who owed nothing to military campaigns. The dazzling period of German literary and artistic creation was precisely that of Herder, Klopstock, Wieland, Goethe, Schiller, Mozart, Beethoven, Rauch, Overbeck, Cornelius, Winckelmann, and corresponds to the defeats of Valmy and Jena.

"The battles of Leipzig and of the Belle-Alliance were not an epoch of artistic uplift for Germany. If it were true that vanquished peoples are poor in art, the France of 1813 and 1814 would not have produced artists and intellectuals of renown, while Prussia, Austria, and Russia would be illustrious in this respect. But it was just the contrary that took place. The generation which shone in 1830-40 was entering its youth at the time of Waterloo. Victor Hugo, Georges Sand, Balzac, Lamartine, Musset, Dumas, Chopin, Ingres, Delacroix, Courbet appeared when Germany could not confront them with a single rival in painting or in music.

"After 1870-71 the same thing was demonstrated. The defeat of France in no way paralyzed the artistic activity of

the French nation. Maupassant, Anatole France, Zola, Degas, Pissaro, Millet, Manet, Monet, Cézanne, Rodin, illustrious names, are the sons of the vanquished. Germany, it is true, had in the same period some artists of worth, such as Brawn and Lang, in military painting, but she did not excel in the domain of art, as would have been expected according to the theory of Proudhon."

The writer goes on to the consideration of conditions of to-day, observing that the contemporary opinion agrees that

scarcely any poets, painters, or musicians have risen above mediocrity or given evidence of lofty thought. Where has one seen a veritable master arise, in Europe, during the past two years? he inquires, continuing:

"Do we possess a single *chef-d'œuvre* which is a direct issue of the great war? To speak of Germany alone, the Hauptmanns, Sudermanns, Dehmels, Falkes, etc., have written a few poems . . . which can not be compared sincerely to those which gave them their celebrity. A flagrant proof of this is at hand in a poetic anthology recently published in which have collaborated the two Hauptmanns, Gustave Falke, Ludwig Thomas, Eulenberg, Flaischlein, Hart, Holz, etc.; they have been mere patriots, not artists in the exact sense of the term.

"The war has limited their horizon—once they were bearers of the torch of the ideal, here they reveal themselves but *coryphées* of Pan-Germanism.

"But, it may be replied, if the war is not inspiring the poets and artists at present, yet we will see them at work anew when it ceases. It is true that a Goethe found the subject of a 'Hermann und Dorothea' in war; a Stendhal, a Vigny, a Maupassant have taken therefrom the themes of their romances, but these are exceptions, and it can not be denied that the trenches of to-day do not present the loftiest romantic or poetic epics.

"The artist can, assuredly, find in this war motives for creative work, can feel the action of the ideas to which it gives birth, the union of the forces of a country before a

common danger, the renunciation of personal interest for the general good, the raptness of the soul in devotion and sacrifice; but these sentiments do not dominate contemporaneous art."

The very tendency to accentuate the national or chauvinistic element, thinks this critic, places a composition in the category of the second rate, and he draws the conclusion that modern war is not helpful, but rather inimical, to art. The writer's concluding paragraph to the book mentioned above is:

"In the name of the millions who have already fallen in this gigantic war, in the name of the millions perchance yet to fall, in the name of the public peace and security of Europe, in the name of the culture and civilization of our earth, in the name of the inviolable, unwritten, and eternal right of the nations, I demand this trial and this punishment, and I demand them JUST BECAUSE I AM A GERMAN."



BOY WITH A CONY.

From a stone figure by Gaudier-Brzeska. Ezra Pound wrote before the sculptor's death: "If the Germans succeed in damaging Gaudier-Brzeska, they will have done more harm to art than they have by the destruction of Reims Cathedral, for a building once made and recorded can, with some care, be remade, but the uncreated forms of a man of genius can not be set forth by another."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WAR'S EFFECT ON YOUTH IN GERMANY

WHILE WAR THREATENS US it can not be amiss to ponder the moral consequences of war on the youth of Germany as two of their watchful elders see them. The opening days of the war aroused in the young a burning love of the Fatherland, a noble enthusiasm, and the spirit of self-sacrifice. But the prolonged struggle has made them weary of well-doing, and the bad influences of the state of war are said to be showing themselves on every hand. With the younger children, says the Mayor of Darmstadt, Mr. Müller, it appears in a growing lack of obedience. "Older boys begin to smoke and drink and gamble, loaf round the street-corners, and often do things still worse than that. He writes in the *Zeitschrift für Kommunalwirtschaft und Kommunalpolitik* (Berlin):

"No doubt it is the war-spirit which awakens in these otherwise harmless boys, wild desires that often assume ugly shapes. Nobody is here to watch them, and the fact that they have taken the places of grown-up men in office and factory has fostered in these urchins an overweening opinion of themselves.

"Sad as the confession must be, in many cases the mother herself, by misery or passion, has entered upon a life of sin, and henceforth can not exert any more a restraining influence upon her children.

"The schools are disorganized; the majority of the teachers are in the trenches. Discipline is gone, and often the school-houses serve as barracks.

"Even the police is helpless, for its own ranks have been depleted and the small contingent left has its hands full with matters which seem to them more important than the surveillance of urchins and small girls.

"How can the evil be remedied? I think we should by law invest the teachers with sufficient police authority to enable them to cope with the new situation. If necessary, the military authorities ought to step in. Let us make a law forbidding boys under eighteen to smoke or to visit bars and moving pictures. If the latter act against the law, let us pitilessly withdraw their licenses. We admit that some of these establishments have some educational value, but we cheerfully renounce these advantages during the war.

"We even would go further by forbidding the frequentation of the coffee- and tea-houses, by closing the streets after 7 p.m. to boys and girls of tender age, by suppressing the sale of dime novels and of candies through automatic slot-machines.

"Of course, the tobacco-dealers ought to be punished for selling their goods to minors, and an absolute embargo should be laid on the sale of firearms.

"No doubt the carrying out of these measures is not an easy one under the present circumstances, when our entire public and private life is thoroughly disorganized. But when the moral foundations of society are in danger nobody has the right to shirk his duties. We can not imagine that our German matrons will refuse to take under their direct protection the tens of thousands of young girls exposed to thousandfold temptations. May they organize among themselves a female police force. The Government will cheerfully invest them with the necessary authority."

The situation is more favorable in the country, says the Mayor, for there everybody has his hands full to take care of house and field and garden. He proceeds:

"Could we not meet the case of at least a part of our youth in the cities by keeping them busy, opening for them gratuitous vocational schools? And it would do no harm to open reading-rooms, to establish amateur theaters—in brief, to lead the minds and activities of our youth into the right channels.

"We are bragging so much about our wonderful system of education, but we must confess that by charging relatively high fees for our courses we bar the poorer classes from the ad-

vantages of a liberal education. May this war do away with this undemocratic remnant of the past! Why not imitate those countries where public care is taken of the children of the poor, providing them, if necessary, with food, shoes, and clothing?"

"It is a pity to see on our streets barefoot children in rags; it is a pity that boys can not enter a factory because they have not the means to buy the required instruments.

"Let us finally not forget our tens of thousands of poor girls, who, on account of our terrible lists of dead and crippled, will be deprived of the possibility of founding a family of their own. Let us educate them right now, while the war is still raging, so that they may be able one day to earn an honest living. If we neglect this duty we undermine with our own hands the moral foundations of our German Fatherland."

Judge Hellwig, of Berlin, writes in *Grensböten*, of that city, in a tone more optimistic, and believes that many of the public statements concerning the growth of youthful criminality have been exaggerated. He also is afraid that the anti-German press in foreign countries will take advantage of these exposures in order to blacken the good reputation of the Fatherland. Besides this, he seeks to avoid the inevitable anguish for the field-gray as a result of such exposures. But with these reserves he is obliged to admit that there has been something wrong, since the war began, with the numerous Fritzchens and Gretchens, for one can not deny the facts laid before the Bavarian House of Representatives by the Minister of the Interior, the facts exposed by numerous judges of the juvenile courts and by the *Deutsche Zentrale für Jugendfürsorge* (German Central Institutes for the Care of the Youth). He admits:

"No doubt the number of thefts in forest and field and of assaults has been increased through the very prevalence of the wild spirit of war permeating our whole national and private life. But we must not forget, on the other hand, that the continuous state of siege imposed upon our country has made it necessary to proclaim hundreds of new laws and ordinances and enforce old ones, so that we now consider as crimes what we treated before the war as negligible misdemeanors. Thousands of our boys of sixteen and seventeen—the two most dangerous years as far as youthful criminality is concerned—have entered the Army, but their place on the criminal calendar has, alas! been taken by their juniors, and that in a really horrifying measure. That, further, numerous criminal actions remain unnoticed or escape punishment on account of the lack of police and proper supervision of our banks and warehouses is a foregone conclusion. We have, however, the consolation in the certitude that a similar situation for similar reasons prevails in the countries of our enemies."

NEW YORK'S CLEAN-UP—The Empire City is aglow over a bettered condition in its morals. Or at least First Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham rejoices over the clean-up particularly in the vice of the streets. The police and social welfare associations have been working quietly in making traffic in vice unpopular. This is how the First Deputy states the case in the *New York Times*:

"The lid is on and it is going to stay on. New York is the most decent of cities. It's a big city and has got a lot of humans in it and we haven't made any attempt to change human nature. But we have curbed commercialized vice. There aren't any more disorderly resorts to speak of, the traffic on the streets has lost most of its brazenness and we are working on this greatest problem the police of any big city have to solve. New York has no apology to make. It is a clean city, the cleanest of cities. The underworld is growing smaller each day, Chinatown as a wicked resort, is only a piece of fiction now. The Tenderloin

is getting better all the time and because there is improvement to be made, there will be more improvement.

"The practical end of any flaunting of the vicious element in the streets is perhaps the greatest gain that has been made. It is really true that fewer disorderly women are seen here. Many of them have reformed because theirs was made such a hard way to make a living. Others have gone, no one knows where. And recently there has been an almost extraordinary exodus to other cities, some near-by and some in the West. I prefer not to mention their names, but 400 women recently went from New York to one city in the East.

"The use of the imposition of the maximum two-year sentence and parole has worked well. With a heavy sentence contingent on their rearrest the offenders have become much more careful. I know of nothing that better summarizes what has been done in this direction than the recent report of the Bureau of Social Hygiene."

CHURCH UNION WITH A NEW BRAND

A NOVEL EXAMPLE OF CHURCH UNION comes to light in a small Ohio town where a Methodist, a Baptist, and a Lutheran communion surrender all their old-time denominational individuality and merge into one as Presbyterians. The night the Church was organized, says Frederick N. McMillan, writing in *The Continent* (Chicago), "Baptists nominated Methodists and Methodists nominated Lutherans to serve as officers of the new Presbyterian Church, and a beautiful spirit of harmony and earnestness was manifested." All this happened in Pleasant Plain, a village in Warren County, which now lives up to the physical implications of its name. It has fewer than 500 inhabitants, but these few were attempting to carry the burden of three churches. "The inevitable rivalries and jealousies incident to such a condition were very repellent to the substantial, well-meaning citizens who had much respect for religion but little for this method of ministering to the religious needs of the community." In consequence:

"In the summer of 1915, in response to a spontaneous desire an old-fashioned town-meeting was held in the town-hall, and after full and frank discussion it was voted to give up the three organizations and unite in one community church, which should be the center of the social, civic, and spiritual life of the town and the surrounding country. It was voted to affiliate the new organization with some denominational body.

"It was obvious that it would not be wise to choose one of the three denominations represented by the three churches. A Presbyterian elder of an Ohio church who had been engaged for some weeks as a State inspector of highways in constructing a State pike which ran near the town and who had gained the confidence and esteem of the community, was called into conference. In response to the request to bring representatives of his church to confer with the people, he sent word to the writer, the chairman of the church extension committee of the presbytery of Cincinnati.

"Union services and a union Sabbath-school had been held for some time in the Lutheran Church. Members of the committee visited the field and ministers were sent to supply the pulpit. A petition to organize a Presbyterian Church was drawn up, and of the more than seventy-five signers just one person, a woman, was Presbyterian. The legal counsel of the committee guided the people in the necessary legal steps to sell the three church properties, the proceeds of which, unless otherwise specified, went, in accord with civil and ecclesiastical law, to the denominational bodies. The Baptist Church, which is the largest building with the most ample grounds, has been purchased and will be repaired and refitted for the uses of the union congregation.

"An evangelistic meeting was held by a Presbyterian pastor of a Cincinnati church before the church was organized. The night the organization was perfected thirty-eight persons, all but two adults, were received on confession of faith, and of the twelve who were baptized two men were elected elders. They and many others say, 'If this is the type of religion which our community is to have we are for it.' The enrolment in the union Sabbath-school and the attendance at the union services are 50 per cent. greater than the combined enrolment and attendance of the three churches."

EFFORTS FOR BRITISH CHURCH UNION

THE EXPERIMENT IN CHURCH UNION put into effect by the Ohio village of Pleasant Plain is proposed for all Britain, and many leading church figures, besides the Lord Mayor of London, have advocated some form of a merger. One of these is Sir Charles Wakefield, a prominent Wesleyan Methodist, whom *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) quotes as desiring to see one British Church, "with no chaos or rivalry in works of charity, with no waste of money or labor, and with one authentic voice in the region of conduct, one authentic stroke in the region of action." His recommendation has a certain novelty of method to secure at least interested attention:

"He suggested that if he invited the leaders of the churches to the Mansion House, from the Archbishop of Canterbury to General Booth, of the Salvation Army, and asked them to consider how far they could unify and mobilize their forces for the welfare of this country, the leaders of religion would find it difficult to be theological, for they would be in an atmosphere of practical affairs, meeting under the roof of the chief building in the capital city of the British Empire. We need, he said, not a great statesman or a great general, but an inspired leader in religion, and he disclosed his belief that if the heads of the churches were to come together and avoid all exploration in the theological region, it would be possible to achieve unity on the basis of the two foundation commandments of Christianity—love of God and love of our fellow men. His vision, indeed, went beyond our national boundaries, and saw the whole Empire united in a 'new realization of God and a fresh enthusiasm for Christ'—without reckoning with the fact that the British Empire recognizes more than one religion, and that Christianity is numerically not the greatest of these."

It is just here, tho, *The Commonwealth* thinks, Sir Charles Wakefield "unconsciously brought out the fundamental obstacle to organic religious union and the cardinal defect of the movement which aims at creating one Church by a process of mechanical coupling up." But—

"Real religious unity will come, and is already being realized, through the perception of spiritual identity and the solidarity of religious experience underlying all creeds. There will always be differences in modes of worship and in methods of ecclesiastical government, tho in their communion men are one—one Christ with many names and one God and Father of us all."

The Commonwealth expresses the belief that "the total spiritual experience of mankind would be diminished by attempts to force a corporate mechanical union upon the churches," yet it feels that "existing rivalries and divisions and lack of cohesion must be overcome." In that journal the Rev. A. T. Guttery, of the Primitive Methodist Church, puts forward a scheme of church union "which preserves denominational loyalties, and yet provides a real measure of common control over religious activities in which all the free churches are equally concerned." He says:

"I want to see a union of the churches of this land sufficiently broad and elastic to allow us to maintain denominational identities, but putting an end to denominational rivalry and division. Primitive Methodism will be friendly to the ideal, but it is so intensely connectional that it will have to be carefully reconciled to the surrender of denominational interests that can not be easily defended in view of the larger aim we seek to achieve. I divide the activities of our churches into two groups: those we might call denominational, and others that might be described as imperial. By 'imperial' I mean all those matters in which the denominations are interested and in which denominational interests bring no division of effort—missions, social reform, ministerial training, charitable work and philanthropy, literature, church extension, and the opening of new districts. All these matters are our common concern as free churches. We can not be individualistic about them. They are a collective responsibility. I would have all these matters relegated to a representative board which should have authority to govern, counsel, and decide: not merely to advise and suggest, but to control. I would have the annual denominational assemblies meeting as at present, and every third or fifth year the great

council representative of all the churches should meet, to which this joint board should be subject, and which would deal with all 'imperial' questions as I define them. What we want is co-operation, coordination, and control over missions, philanthropy, church development, and especially ministerial training. The departments I call 'parochial' will necessarily shrink year by year, and the larger body will gain in power until by a process of evolution the Free Church of England of our dream will appear."

In this direction, it is thought, means will be found to link up the Established Church; but Anglicanism must first abandon its exclusive claims. As a step toward cooperation, "the Act of uniformity, which puts an invidious bar between Anglican clergy and free-church ministers, has been repealed." *The Christian Commonwealth* proceeds:

"The free churches are now thoroughly awake to the evils of secular rivalry; the Established Church is no less conscious of the lesion in the whole Christian society, and this awakening will only quicken and can not retard the recognition of a mystical unity beneath every difference of doctrine and polity. In Dr. J. Fort Newton's remarkable book, 'The Eternal Christ,' the possibility of realizing this true apostolic succession of the spiritual life, unbroken by the transitions of theology or the conflicts of sects, is indicated in a passage which has peculiar relevance to our discussions. 'Following so far as it can be traced a unity of religious experience underlying the multicolored dialects of faith,' Dr. Newton affirms that the Christian ages of the past—and by the same token the Christian churches of the present—have all along been trying, each in its own tongue, to say the same things. He has no desire for mechanical unity—'all our churches fused into one body.' If convictions are laid aside, he writes, if the hard-won trophies of the past are sacrificed for the sake of union, 'we shall not have the unity of the Church, but the unity of the churchyard.' Each sect has its own phase and expression of truth, without which it could not be a living thing. 'What we really need is not a surrender of our separate loyalties, still less an abandonment of principles, but a unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace.'"

"MOVIE PRIESTS"

CATHOLICS have reasonable ground for complaint against moving-picture producers, says the editor of *The Rosary Magazine* (New York), because of "their utter disregard for the conventions and outward bearing of priests appearing in their films." These sentiments meet with the approval of the Salt Lake *Intermountain Catholic*, whose editor has been wondering "why some producer didn't by a remarkable stroke of genius picturize a Catholic priest on a film so that he would not appear ludicrous to those of us who know and love the splendid manhood in our clergy." In many films, we read in *The Rosary Magazine*:

"The priest appears legitimately, because the pictures show distress, poverty, sickness, and misery—and the priest is always found where they exist. But no priest ever acted so stupidly, was so little master of the situation, or so at a loss to know the proper thing to do in the proper way as the movie priests, who for picturesque effect are generally clothed in their cassocks—which, by the way, never fit—wearing a stock in a way which is meant to be French, but which is as far from the French style as Yokohama is from New York.

"We believe that of the many priests shown in the movies not a single one acts in a priestly way. Not, indeed, that we expect the priest in the movie to administer the Sacraments, but we do expect him to act in a clerical fashion on all occasions. If he blesses a marriage on a film, it must be done in such a way as not to convey the impression that it is the first time in his life that he has witnessed such a ceremony. If he is called to a sick-bed, he should not be so stupid as to sit idly by the bed, wringing his hands. No priest ever did that. He is far too practical a man, has had too much experience, is too much the father of his children to be content with such third-rate theatrical pyrotechnics.

"If we are to have the priest in the movie—which to say the least is an open question—then let him be not a 'mollycoddle,' but a man, as he is in actual life; not a gesticulating actor, but a doer of the right thing at the right time and in the right

place. If he is to wear a cassock in the film, let it be cut on clerical lines. If in actual life the priest is a man whom all revere, then surely he should not be represented as less so on the screen. In this connection it may be well to ask if any movie star was ever chosen to take the part of a priest? Poor John Bunny did it once, and it was a most ludicrous exhibition.

"Catholics will remain away from the movie theaters just as soon as they become convinced that the producers, in representing priests, are acting on that well-established principle that the best way of defeating a man's purpose is to make him appear ludicrous, that the best way to undermine his influence is to make him appear stupid and unfit for the position which he holds."

THE "CARDINAL MERCIER" FUND

ACKNOWLEDGMENT of further generous contributions to this Fund, as made in *THE LITERARY DIGEST* for June 24, gave a grand total of \$6,521.15. Since then we have received additional sums for this Fund aggregating \$862.25 from the following contributors:

\$100.00 Each—L. V. Twyeffort; A Friend.
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 MISCELLANEOUS—\$14, Methodist Episcopal Church; \$66.00, Keosauqua, Ia., Congregational Church & Sunday-school; \$20.25, Lucy H. Elliott; \$7.50, Point Breeze, Pa., Presby. Church; \$4.00, Union M. E. Sunday-school; \$7.50, Lanesboro, Mass., First Baptist Church.

Total	\$ 862.25
Previously acknowledged	6,521.15

Grand total to date of June 28th, inclusive \$7,383.40

Of the above additional contributions thus reported, Ten Dollars came from the church and Sunday-school at Edwards, Miss., where is located the Southern Christian Institute, an institution for colored people, with which also came Five Dollars, not included in the "Cardinal Mercier" Fund, but passed over for the help of the Armenians. Much of this remittance of Fifteen Dollars, as stated by Mrs. Lehman, was "made up of mites from the small earnings" of the colored people referred to, the whole being sent "for the relief of the war sufferers in Europe."

OLD MINISTERS FOR YOUNG—A reaction is observed against what *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia) calls "the almost universal demand that young men only should be called to vacant pastorates, as tho youth *per se* were an all-inclusive qualification." Besides alining itself on the side of the more mature man, it quotes *The Presbyterian* which in turn takes its text from the humorous weekly, *Life*:

"*Life* says that no man ought to be allowed to preach before he is thirty-five of age. It holds that present need requires better and stronger preaching, and that no man is fit to do this work and guide others in morals and religion until he has gained knowledge and experience in these high matters through study and actual living. It declares: 'The pulpit should be raised so that it could be reached only by the ladder of maturity and the staff of experience.' When a secular paper like *Life* is thinking of such things, it is surely time that religious journals and thinkers were giving it some attention. . . .

"The present practise and craze of seeking only young men has greatly weakened the ministry in its own true power and efficiency. The work of the ministry is so high and important, touching the springs of character and dealing with the highest interests of time and eternity, that it requires time and study and experience to bring a man to his best. According to the modern practise, when a man comes to his best, it is time to lay him aside. So that the Church is ever subject to experimentation, and she is always getting indigestible and unprepared food. She is always feeding on green fruit, and so the Church is spiritually starved and unhealthy, and she develops morbid appetites which crave worldly and secular things, and she counts herself fat and flourishing when she is bloated with these things."

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

SOME OF THE LATEST NOVELS

Brady, Cyrus Townsend, *Father and Son. The Web of Steel.* Pp. 336. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.35.

This is the first story Dr. Brady and his son have written together. It was inspired by an actual incident—i.e., the destruction of a \$10,000,000 steel bridge near Quebec. As young Mr. Brady is a civil engineer, the technical points of the story are accurately described. The authors claim that both the people and the incidents are purely imaginative. It is a book "written by men, for men, and about men," but there is a woman character, and this woman, and her influence dominate most of the scenes. The building of a wonderful bridge for the Martlet Construction Company was the crowning life-work of Bertram Meade, as it was the great opportunity of Bertram, Jr., who was to build his fame on its completion and win the daughter of the company's president at the same time. Then comes the horrible catastrophe. The bridge collapses, and the younger man, to shield his father's name and honor, assumes all the responsibility and blame for the error which he had warned against. Innumerable complications attend this act of self-sacrifice, and young Meade goes West and, under an assumed name, obtains work on a great dam which is being built over the Picket River in the Rocky Mountains. Helen Illingworth never loses faith in her lover, and, with two of his friends, determines to establish his innocence. The descriptions of both bridge- and dam-building are too lengthy, but the story is "gripping." Bertram's devotion and loyalty to his father are appealing. The younger of the authors has made clear the engineer's complete obsession. Helen's faith is justified in the end, and dramatic incidents which just escape tragedy are graphically described.

Miller, Alice Duer. *Come Out of the Kitchen.* Pp. 274. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25.

This is a pretty story for summer reading, and must be read with not too close questioning as to its plausibility or consistency. Burton Crane was superlatively wealthy, and had an inherited legal adviser, Solon Tucker, whom he invites to go South with him on a hunting trip, to which he also invites Mrs. Falkner and her daughter Cora, whom the mother destines to be Mrs. Crane. When he rents a Southern manor-house for the hunting season, he is persuaded to take the servants with it, and they prove to be "a queer lot." Smithfield, the butler, was perfect but mysterious; Lily, the maid, inefficient and self-assertive; Brindlebury, the "Boots," rather impudent; and Jane-Ellen, the cook, a revelation who soon plays an important part in the development of the plot. The story moves rapidly through amusing incidents of charmingly original and unhackneyed situations. Blunders, impudence, and misunderstanding cause the discharge of the servants, one after the other, until none is left except Jane-Ellen, and she has to "come out of the kitchen." It is amusing, pleasant reading, a romance with plenty of humor and satire.

Porter, Eleanor H. *Six Star Ranch.* Illustrated. Pp. 353. Boston: The Page Company. \$1.25.

Mrs. Porter will never be able to write another book like "Pollyanna," but she does know how to write for young people. There is plenty of optimism and suggestive thoughts in this new Texas story, in which her knowledge of outdoor life, her understanding of girls' ambitions, foibles, and daily problems help to fill the story with inspiration. Genevieve Hartley, who has been in Sunbridge, N. H., for her schooling, has formed a club called "The Happy Hexagons." The story is mainly a narration of a vacation which these six young girls spend in Texas at the "Six-Star Ranch," at the invitation of Mr. Hartley, its owner. Through these six girls, we are made familiar with desirable and undesirable traits in the character of young girls. We are treated to many a laugh as the author relates incidents in ranch-life. Novel experiences are described in a delightful manner. Cordelia's attempts to find for her Sunbridge friends lost sons, lovers, and daughters form a touching part of the narrative, as does also Genevieve's attempt at "missionary work" after her return to New Hampshire, in which she makes many people "glad" by her efforts. We have here again the amusing missionary barrel sent to the Western minister, with its contents made up not of what the recipients need, but what the senders did not want. It is a fine and helpful book for girls.

Lutz, Grace Livingston Hill. *The Finding of Jasper Holt.* Pp. 272. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

This is a love-story, involving life on a Western prairie, thrilling rescues from burning railroad wrecks, thefts of valuable papers, a beautiful Eastern girl, and a real man, misunderstood and misnamed "the outcast rancher." Jean Grayson was the daughter of a New England minister of the right kind. On her way West to visit her sister, Mrs. Harrington, she becomes curiously possessed of a wallet of papers which was handed her by one of her fellow travelers, an old reprobate in appearance closely watched by a young man whose appearance inspired confidence. Both become singularly involved with her in the development of an exciting plot, for the train is wrecked during the night and Jean is rescued by the younger man from drowning and fire, and almost from starvation. Arriving in the West, she finds that her rescuer is in ill repute. The story of her unwavering faith and allegiance to Jasper Holt and the methods by which he is reestablished in the affections of all are set forth in a thrilling manner. The story is particularly satisfying. It reminds one of the stories of old-time chivalry when knight-hood fought in tourney for ladies' favor. We like Jean's stanch loyalty to her lover, and even sympathize with Jasper's feeling of independence when we read of his unloved and trying childhood.

Pickthall, Marmaduke. *The House of War.* Pp. 307. New York: Duffield & Co. 1916. \$1.25.

Here is a story of the Near East, presenting Turk and Christian with their traditional and historical differences and the misunderstandings and clashings, some-

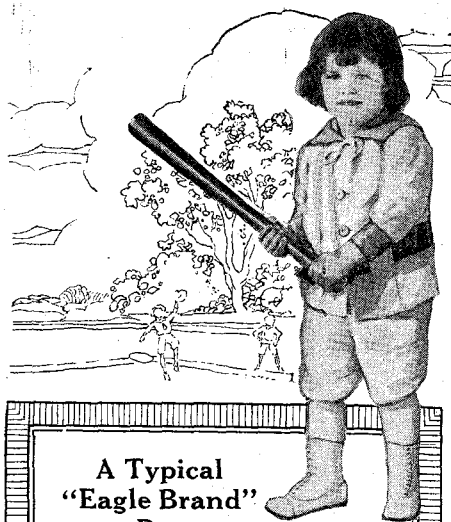
times augmented by short-sighted missionaries blinded by zeal. The author's knowledge of Oriental obsequiousness, flattery, and deceit is well illustrated in his story of Elsie Wilding, who thinks she has a call to convert the heathen and goes about it with a sanctimonious ignorance calculated to cause disaster. Elsie is a wholly disagreeable character, a prig, who inspired only contempt in pig-headed pursuance of her own plans, and, in spite of all advice except that of the crafty maid Jamileh, whose selfish motives she could not understand. The one fine thing in the book is the presentation of the dignity and worth of the real Mohammedan and his fine qualities. There is much ignorance in regard to the Young Turk. This story, carefully read, might inspire better understanding, sympathy, and tolerance. As for Elsie, the less said the better. We are even sorry for Dick Fenn, who loves her and tries to put her on the right track.

Gibbon, John Murray. *Hearts and Faces.* Pp. 352. New York: John Lane Company. \$1.35.

This is neither a novel nor a romance in the true sense of the word, but a character study. It depicts the personality of the Scotch student and much that is interesting in the life of Scotland. George Grange was an Aberdeen lad, who had no liking for books. During one of his vacations, he met Nathaniel Reid, a unique character in his philosophy of life, who started him toward the goal of artistic achievement, gave him good advice, and proved to be an altogether lovable friend and mentor. A vividly described football game during George's school experience reveals to us the wholly despicable Wolseley Greville, who crosses the path of the hero at every turn. Most of the story is concerned with a description of George's experiences in studios of London and Paris, in which we catch many side-lights on the life of an artist, methods of work, and habits of models—a tale of realism not always pleasant, but interesting and sometimes pitiful. The dramatic close of the story is a fine illustration of the irony of fate.

Nicholson, Meredith. *The Proof of the Pudding.* Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.35.

This is a typical Nicholson novel with the usual Indiana background characterized by dramatic incidents, startling situations, and incredible circumstances. The characters are more original than lovable, except John Cecil Eaton and Jeremiah Amidon, his protégé, who are thoroughly likable. There is presented the frothy, risqué life of a fast set, especially Billy Copeland, dissipated, divorced, and a cad, with a picture of their fascination over Nan Farley (née Corrigan), the adopted daughter of Tim Farley, the retired drug millionaire. Altho Nan loved "Papa," she did not hesitate to lie to him. There were times when she was very near the ragged edge, but, between her better self, her good friends, and "the grace of God," she was rescued at the right moment. The author's greatest skill is shown in the portrayal of Cecil and Jerry—the one a self-contained, big-hearted lawyer, always ready for every emergency with a cool, clear-headed solution, and the other a lad of slangy tenden-



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cies, but real Yankee wit, who manages to be on hand just when he is needed to relieve the tension of tragic moments by the right act, thought, or suggestion, and, finally, to do the one thing the reader wants done and make the story come out right. It is a summer novel, exciting but not especially edifying or stimulating.

Lewis, Miles. *Chapel*. Pp. 344. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.35.

This story of a Welsh family is interesting—first, because it is good; secondly, because it is the work of a new writer—"one of the recent additions to the list of young English writers." In atmosphere, style, and originality, Mr. Lewis has scored, and we hope he will live up to the promise which the present work gives. Wales has a charm of its own and is too seldom used as a background for modern novels. While from a novice's zeal, there are in the story perhaps an excess of detail and diffuseness of manner and material, yet it is rugged, well told, and convincing. Like Mr. DeMorgan, the author does not label every line of argument he uses, but gives the reader credit for an intelligence which will "understand." Chapel is the name of a family which through various vicissitudes has lost its estates and its "grip." We study Josiah, the father, in Book I; Griff, the son, in Book II; and the Family and its reestablishment in Book III. The characters are forceful and well drawn, not fascinating but convincing. From failure to ultimate success, through opposition and misunderstandings, Griff and his father pursue their relentless, stolid way. We are assured that "everybody's got what you might call an individuality, and everybody's duty is to keep it. If anybody tries to crush you, you've got to fight and fight like blazes. Fighting against things, that's what life is." There is no villainous seducer in this tale, no degenerate social life, but it is a story of real life, and interesting.

Irwin, Florence. *The Road to Mecca*. Pp. 422. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.35.

Here is a swiftly moving story of over 400 pages whose scenes and characters are constantly shifting, and not one lovable, wholesome person in the whole tale; but Miss Irwin was, evidently, much impressed by the unsatisfactory goal toward which so many restless souls press their feverish way. She has tried to picture conditions which are sordid, false, and vulgar, through which in passing the soul becomes soiled and bedraggled. The theme is purposeful, the treatment good, but, as a story, it is abhorrent. "The Road to Mecca," if this story is true, is the road to Hell (with a big H), and leaves a bad taste in the mouth. Perhaps life is all that it is here pictured, but we hope there are still good people who enjoy something besides this sporting life, which "tho checkered, is never dull." Ellie Brewster had a head but no heart, and when she married R. Wesley Prentiss, she had ambitions which she was bound to realize at any cost. The story is a narration of her gradual achievements, her struggle for position and preeminence in the world of fashion, and the price she paid for it. Every step in her career betrays the inexorable-ness of fate and the sordidness of her methods: faithlessness, deceit, covetousness. All the vices commonly ascribed to fast living are taken on as means to an end, and when it is all over, when she has

all that a clever and wealthy husband can give her, what is left? "Those who enter Mecca have sealed lips. If they have met with disappointment, none shall learn it from them."

Richmond, Grace S. *Under the Country Sky*. Pp. 350. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.25.

This is a healthy, absorbing love-story, full of life, high ideals, interesting experiences, and buoyant, hearty personalities, who face the responsibilities of life with an understanding of the unavoidable shadows that must come with sunshine. Georgiana Warne had the advantage and pleasure of four happy college years. When "Father Davy's" health failed, she assumed the management of the country manse, and by willing, efficient service, and an application of her art education to rug-weaving, kept the family in funds. Reminiscent of last year's "K," there comes a boarder, one Mr. Jefferson, a big, quiet, self-contained, and fascinating personality whose force of character and charming manner win all around him. Then there are George's cousin Jeannette, a social butterfly and a comradelike neighbor; James Stuart, commonly known as "Jimpse," with Miles Channing, to serve as tempter and a disturber of country contentment, for Georgiana was not always passively satisfied. It takes racking experiences for love and happiness to come to those who deserve them. The solution of all difficulties comes with the culmination of a tragic crisis in Jeannette's life. Every one will be satisfied with the outcome and enjoy, as one always does, Mrs. Richmond's convincing story of a home-loving, optimistic American girl.

Herrick, Robert. *The Conscript-Mother*. Pp. 99. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.

Here is one of those little literary gems, commonly called "miniature masterpieces," written in Mr. Herrick's appealing style, just an episode that might fit any land and any age, glorifying the strength of mother-love and the persistent, unwavering determination of the mother of a nineteen-year old conscript to see her son "once more" before he goes into action and possible death. It is a picture of Italy just before she decided to join the war, presenting D'Annunzio's dramatic appeal to the patriotism of the people and their revolt against Giolitti and his influence. The tale is characterized by deep feeling, steadfast patriotism, and loyalty, and is a vivid picture of the most pathetic side of war.

Canfield, Dorothy. *The Real Motive*. Pp. 334. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.40 net.

These seventeen short stories by the author of "The Bent Twig," "Hillsboro People," and others, are marked by keen insight into human motives and linked together by interest in the underlying humanity that is a common heritage of all classes, rich or poor. She does not seem to consider so much what people do as why they do it. The different stories illustrate the joy, sorrow, and even tragedy which exists under the surface of apparently uneventful lives. The stories are all "good, and some are better," but choice of the "best would depend on the mood or experiences of the reader. Miss Canfield's choice of background and environment is especially clever. She writes with an evident appreciation of what is real in life, and her methods of treatment are easy and direct. It is useless to cite any

particular story when all are so satisfactory, touching the heart-strings so as to bring out the deep chords of sadness and pathos as well as the lighter tones of mirth and happiness. "The Sick Physician" and "A Sleep and a Forgetting" are psychologically suggestive and convincing.

Grey, Zane. The Border Legion. Pp. 366. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. \$1.35.

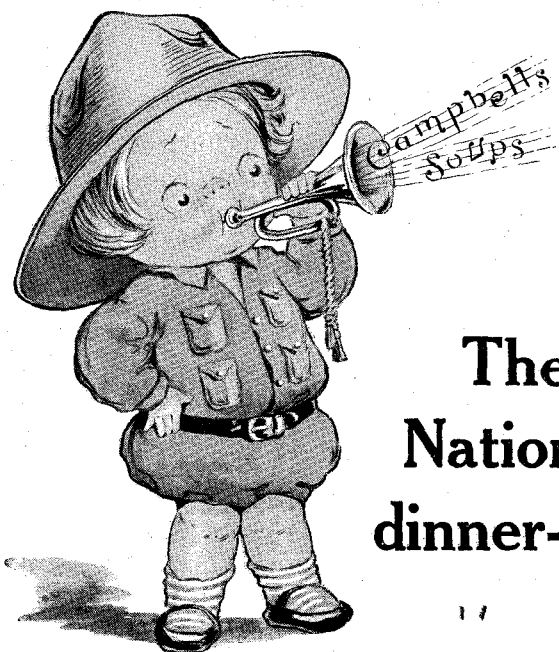
Mr. Grey's novel is a "real thriller," marked by intense excitement, lust for gold, border degradation, bad men, a masquerading heroine, cross-country riding, reckless gun-play, tragedy, and death stalking one another in fast-moving scenes of bloody and lawless warfare. Joan Randle had taunted her lover with cowardice, and when he took his gun and proceeded to "go to the devil," she followed him out into the wilderness hoping to head him off, but she went too far and fell into the hands of the border chief, "Kells," who made her a prisoner with evil intent, and fell desperately in love with her. Joan realizes her predicament and pits her woman's wit against man's lust and avarice. Strange to say, tho the story is absolutely impossible, its swing and clever telling hold the reader's attention and keep his interest at highest pitch during the most blood-curdling situations, unusual experiences, and hair-raising scenes when Joan poses as "Dandy Dale," the gentleman outlaw, Kells's "wife," and, by the force of personality, keeps a score of wolfish, brutish men at bay while she acquires her fortune and reclaims her lover.

Kuprin, A. The Duel. Pp. 350. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

The Western world's new interest in Russian literature will be further gratified by this translation of another Russian masterpiece. If translators of Russian stories could only Americanize the names of the characters, we should enjoy the book much more intelligently. The hero of "The Duel" is a young sub-lieutenant, Romashov, an introspective dreamer, one who dreams of great achievements, builds air-castles, and sees visions of himself in scenes of power, but, in reality, accomplishes nothing. The descriptions of the regiment in barracks near the German frontier paint clear and repulsive pictures of Russian Army conditions, the unrest of the soldier, the brutality of officers, the bestiality of some of the men, the immorality of the women. It isn't a "nice" book, but it is virile, daring, and original, one discussing psychological conditions as seen from different view-points and especially dealing with the "duel" and its value to the soldier and his condition. Romashov's sensations as a soldier, in his failures and his love-affairs, are badly described. His encounter with Nikolaev's wife, Shurocka, puts him at the mercy of a bewitching, calculating, clever woman who sacrifices everything, even her lover, to her ambition for her husband's advancement. The book is more interesting than appealing.

Burnham, Clara Louise. Instead of the Thorn. Pp. 389. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.25.

Mrs. Burnham believes in happiness, optimism, cheerfulness, and pleasure. She makes her characters embody and illustrate those qualities. This is a love-story dealing with the development of a young college girl, Linda Barry, who, reared care-free by a doting millionaire father, is suddenly brought face to face with life's sorrows in



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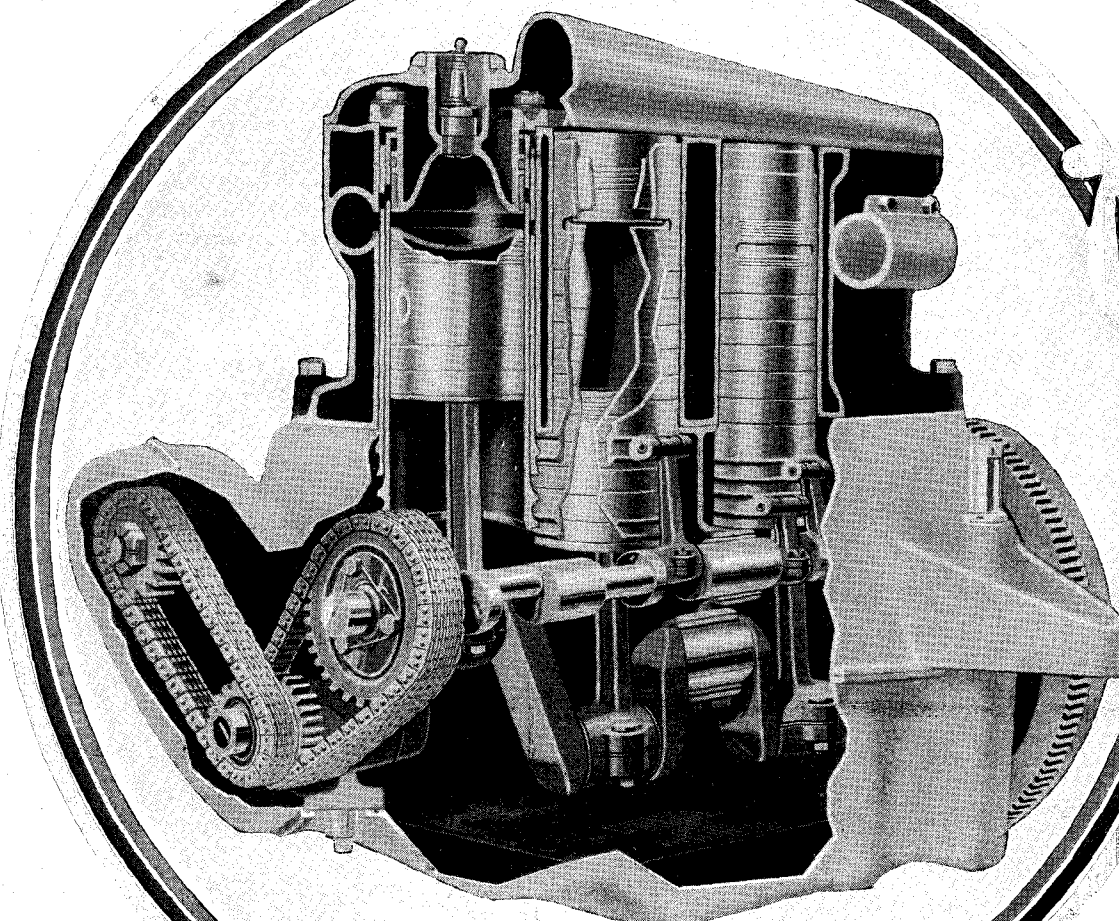
It is the best of appetizers; a valuable assistance to digestion; a most efficient promoter of health and vigorous condition. You cannot do better than keep a supply of these nourishing Campbell "kinds" always handy on the pantry shelf.

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They expect a certain perfection of performance in a new motor, but they do not expect it to last.

They expect once in a while to take out and the valve

Once a season for a general over no amount of do and bring back expect to trade ation, and get a

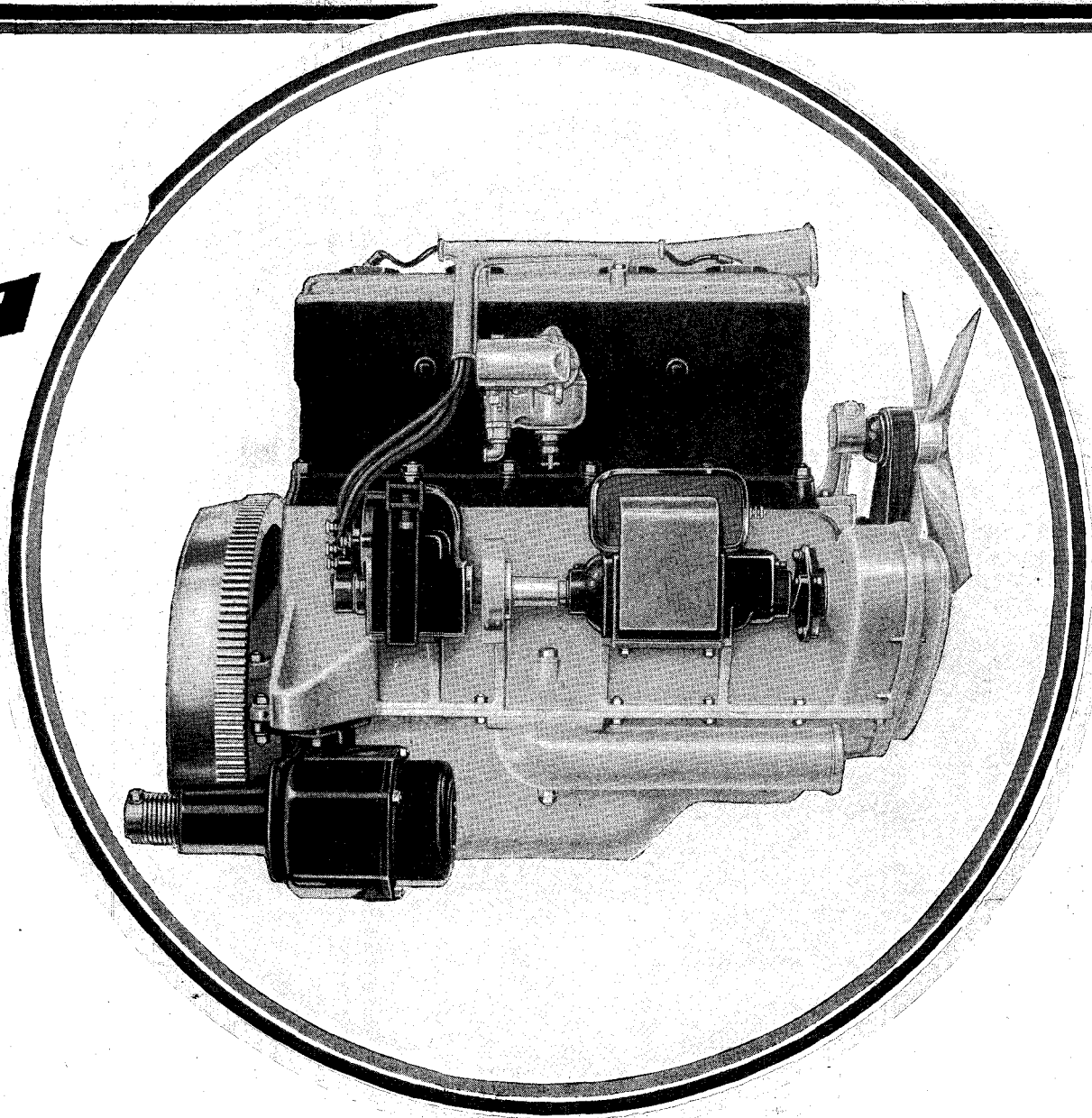
So when a sleeve-valve motor with even greater mileage piles away his admiration is

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Worth while—and so enduring

lay it up every
carbon cleaned
and resealed.

ect to give it up
and finally, when
ill keep it quiet
and pep, they
their depreci-

eteran finds his
ig quieter and
and pep as his
the thousands,
ned by a grow-

ing respect for his motor's continuous,
uninterrupted performance.

And that's another and a very great
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But the biggest advantage of all is
durability—because it so greatly reduces
your investment *per mile of service*.

Long after the time you would expect
an ordinary motor to be completely worn
out, you will find your sleeve-valve motor
better than ever, and you will hate to part
with it. No new motor will seem quite
as good to you.

So if you take delight in that common

habit of a new car every year, perhaps you
had better turn a deaf ear to sleeve-valve
motor advantages.

But if you agree with us that greater
power and flexibility, improvement with
use, continuous, uninterrupted service and
a great deal longer life are worth-while
advantages—

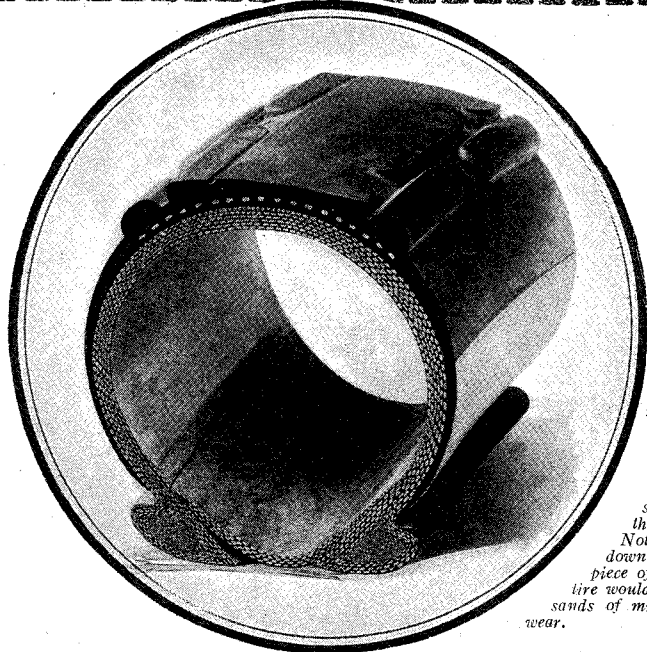
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4."

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 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES



This is a photograph of a cross-section of the tire that ran 9467 miles. Note that it has worn down as evenly as a piece of fine steel. This tire would be good for thousands of miles of additional wear.

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Toughest rubber in the world gives new solution of the tire problem

What the sole is to the shoe, the tread is to the tire. No matter how good the fabric or the inner tube may be, if the tread is weak, the whole tire is weak.

With this principle before them, the Republic Rubber Company's experimental force has worked for years to perfect a tire tread stock that would overcome the difficulties of ordinary rubber.

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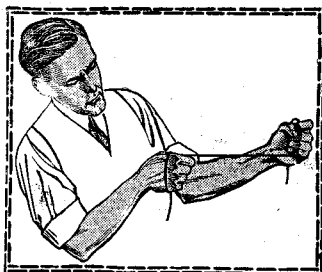
Prodium is a newly discovered substance, that, when compounded with high grade rubber, makes the toughest material ever used on a tire. The tire section shown above is but one of many proofs of this statement.

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Stylish STAGGARD Black Tread
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Republic Prodium Process Tires can now be had in the stylish black tread, so much in vogue among motorists. In the Staggard Tread or "WM" Tread non-skid styles, this new rubber furnishes immunity from skidding possessed by no other tire. And even the plain tread style has remarkable anti-skid qualities.



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Write for a sample strip of Prodium Process Rubber. Try to break it. We have found few arms strong enough to tear a strip only one-eighth inch square. A strip one inch square will hold 3,400 lbs., or 20 average men. Get the sample today. Convince yourself that this is the toughest tread ever put on a tire.

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the failure of her father and his sudden death. Bertram King, her father's associate and adviser, is credited by the world with illimitable influence over his senior, and Linda, stunned and inconsolable, holds him accountable for her father's ruin and death, an attitude which complicates the situation tragically, since Bertram was deeply in love with the beautiful Linda. Here the reader rebels. Why must heroines in a story always act like fools and upset whole kingdoms on mere supposition? Linda doesn't even ask for proof, or hear Bertram's side of the story, but condemns him unheard and makes an exhibition of herself which disgusts her own family. Finally, Aunt Belinda persuades Linda to accompany her to Maine, where the influence of "God's country," and her best friend, Mrs. Porter, the embodiment of sunshine and faith, succeed in developing in Linda a new point of view, and "Blanche Aurora," the "help," gives her a new interest in life. Inevitably Linda discovers that Bertram had been loyally unselfish and that she had been inexcusably unjust. In great humility she sues for pardon and happiness. The story is full of messages of cheer and hope. The "down-easter" amuses us by quaint and pertinent sayings.

Wolf, Emma. Fulfilment. Pp. 397. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.35.

It would be difficult to tell just why this emotional novel takes such a strong hold on the reader's sensibilities, even when the situations seem incredibly theatrical, unreal, and impossible, but there are a fascination in the theme—a sort of modern "Iron Master"—and an unusual freshness in the conversation that stimulate keen interest. When Professor Heath died he left two daughters, Debbie, "Old Law and Order," and Gwen, who had always been her sister's idol and special charge and whose beauty had been a key to much social opportunity. A cottage-home on the heights of California and a good education were their only legacy, and poverty seemed very near. Just at this period of their life Gwen finds that the man to whom she has given the wealth of her young affection, is already married. In her revolt, she accepts George Leland, who has always been devoted to her, and is by far the finest character in the book—almost too fine. The main thought in the story is the power of motherhood and mother-love. The power which made George Leland the chivalrous gentleman he was, and the power which readjusted Gwen's ideas and ideals, made a woman of her, and prepared her for a happiness far in excess of what she deserved with one who, had he been less fine, would have been driven to desperation.

Chase, Mary Ellen. The Girl from the Big Horn Country. Illustrated. Pp. 320. Boston: The Page Company. \$1.25 net.

This is a typical girl's book with the clean interest and high ideals suitable for young people. It deals with problems and daily events in a normal girl's life. The heroine, Virginia Hunter, whose father owns a big ranch in Wyoming, and who has been taught by the men who love her to "throw a rope," brand a steer, ride a horse, and love all outdoors and the glories of nature, is sent East, at the instigation of a maternal aunt, to attend a school in which her mother was educated and to become better acquainted with her mother's relatives. All know what school-days stand for. Virginia's experience with schoolmates

of various types, popular and unpopular, is related in a very entertaining manner, portraying the usual incidents in a boarding-school, plots and counterplots, heart-aches, failures, pleasures, and mistakes. The author is very sympathetic in her apparent understanding of girlish sensibilities. When, at the end of a year, Virginia takes some of her friends back with her to the "Big Horn Country," we envy them their assured happiness. It is a story with no startling situations, but clean, happy, entertaining, and inspiring.

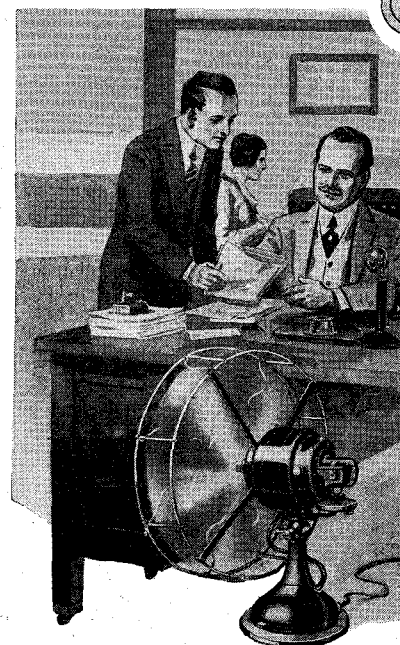
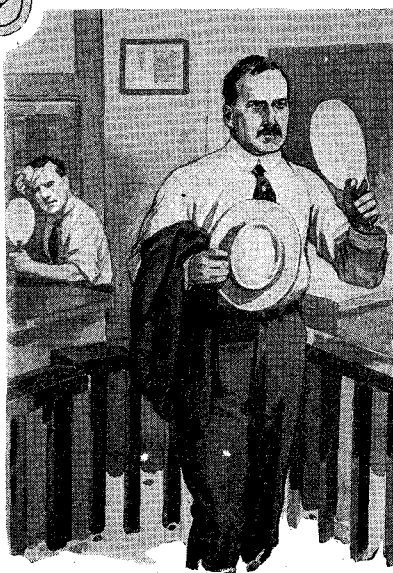
THE LATEST WAR-BOOKS

Rose, J. Holland (Litt.D.). *Nationality in Modern History.* Pp. xi-202. New York: Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

The fascinating problem of race, in its historic bearing, its special significance in the alinement of peoples and armies in the European War, forms the burden of J. Holland Rose's latest book, "Nationality in Modern History." Mr. Rose is widely and favorably known as the author of one of the recent critical studies on Napoleon I. That work, and another, "The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era," went each into a sixth edition. In December of 1914 Mr. Rose published a volume of lectures, delivered at the University of Cambridge, under the general title of "The Origins of the War." Of that book the one under review may be regarded as the sequel.

The English historian's study of recent events in the world has convinced him that the growth of nationality in the United States and the British commonwealths is developing "a wider and cosmopolitan sentiment" which eventually will make for peace. This conviction has not been altered by the present cataclysm. Terrifying as that is by reason of its magnitude, it is not entirely isolated in history, and this fact is clearly brought out by Mr. Rose in his exposition of the all-important rôle played by nationality in human affairs. What is the impression produced upon us of to-day, he asks, by the Europe of the Roman Empire of eighteen hundred years ago? Solidity and universality, and yet eighteen hundred years later the scene is changed to one of chaos. He studies the Holy Roman Empire, the sequel of the empire of the Cæsars, and, like Bryce, finds that the effort to achieve unity has failed, that civilization "is lost in a medley of little domains." By slow degrees these "sort themselves out," and by the year 1600 the outlines of large States are clearly defined in the West of Europe. Italy and Germany appear "minutely divided," and the inroads of the Turks may be discerned "working havoc" in the southeast. Not even the wars of religion long delayed "the assorting process," except in Germany.

"The political bioscope continues to shift until there emerge large blocks of territory which tend to absorb the smaller areas. The Napoleonic wars and the series of modern wars beginning in 1859 complete this solidifying work; and only in the southeast of Europe do we find a great empire splitting up into smaller parts. Elsewhere the contrary is the case; and in 1878-1914 Europe consists of solid blocks which stoutly resist every attempt to break them up. In the old Roman times Europe forms a solid whole. In the fifth century it splits up into small areas, and fleeting States continue far into the Middle Ages; but by slow degrees these minute subdivisions lessen in number and increase in size; until in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the map of



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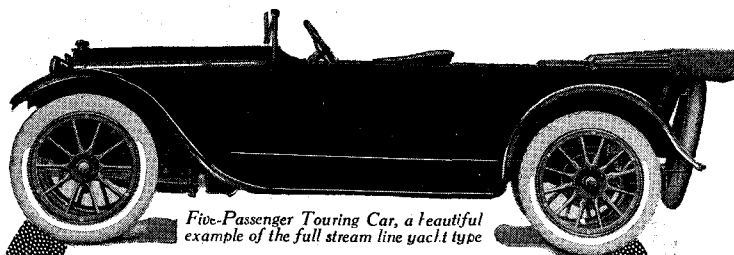
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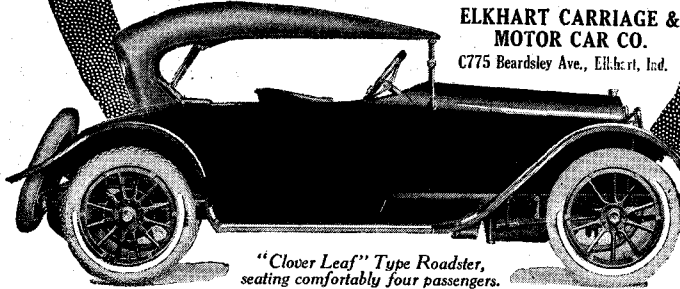
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BASLINE AUTOWLINE is tow-home insurance. It is 25 feet of B.&B. Yellow Strand wire rope; weighs but 4½ lbs., fits easily under a cushion, and yet such is its strength that towing a 4000 lb. car up a 20% grade wouldn't faze it. Price, east of Rockies, \$3.95.
POWERSTEEL TRUCKLINE is "big brother" to Basline Autowline, for towing trucks, etc. Price, east of Rockies, \$6.50.

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Europe acquires a clearness and consistency never known since the time of the old Roman Empire."

Elaborating this idea, which seems simple in historic perspective, and is yet subtle enough to be the informing principle of the work of a whole line of historians, the author proceeds to an original analysis of race and nationality as seen in the light of present events.

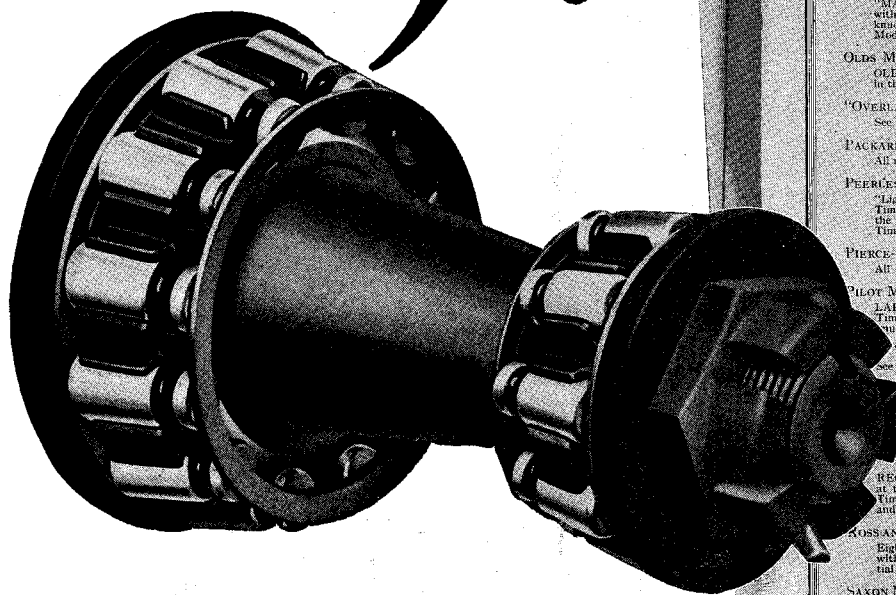
Applying his theory of nationality (somewhat in the same fashion and quite as interestingly as Taine did that of race) to the conflicts of peoples in modern and recent history, Mr. Rose has achieved a piece of historical work that appeals strongly to contemporaneous interest. He discusses and contrasts the great national risings of the German, Russian, and Spanish peoples against the tyranny of Napoleon and institutes, or rather suggests, a comparison with Napoleonism and the German imperialism of to-day.

Howe, Frederic C. (Ph.D., LL.D.). *Why War?* Pp. xvi-366. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 net.

The character and import of this interesting book, dealing with economic and ethical phases of the war, are suggested in the dedication to President Wilson, "whose sympathies for weaker nations and the recognition of the rights of struggling peoples have shielded Mexico and China, and saved us from the consequences of financial imperialism." Mr. Howe is the Commissioner of Immigration of the Port of New York. He is an authority upon economics as well as upon cognate subjects. He is the author of "Socialized Germany" (a work recently reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST), "Privileged Democracy in America," and half a dozen other books. The new volume is an attempt to unravel the causes of the war. Modern wars, the author thinks, are primarily the result of the conflict of powerful economic interests "radiating out from the capitals of Europe." The actual reason for the vast conflicts he finds in "surplus wealth." And he asserts that it is the struggle of high finance, "bent on the exploitation of weaker peoples, that has turned Europe into a human slaughterhouse, and arrayed 400,000,000 peaceful people in a death-struggle." The author develops and elaborates with the skill of a trained writer and practical man of affairs this interesting thesis: The origin and cause of the world-enveloping war are to be sought by the future historian, not in the overmastering ambitions of individuals of the type of Napoleon or Frederick II., nor in national and racial emulations however potent as factors these may be, nor yet in the dangerous machinations of diplomacy working in the dark. He finds the root of it all in a still meaner soil. It will be found, he asserts, "in the aggressions of French and German financiers and concession-seekers" rather than in the ambitions of czar or kaiser; in the struggle for the exploitation of weaker peoples, "of whom no fewer than 140,000,000, together with 10,000,000 square miles of territory, have fallen under the dominion of Great Britain, France, and Germany during the last thirty years."

Of highest interest, and in strong contrast to certain recent amateur efforts, is this author's masterly survey of the psychological terrain of the war, wherein he lets in light upon certain phases of the conflict purposely kept in darkness by a too one-sided press. England's power

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Notes: See Electric Pleasure Cars, page 7; Electric Industrial, page 7; Electric Commercial, page 8; Gasoline Commercial, page 8.

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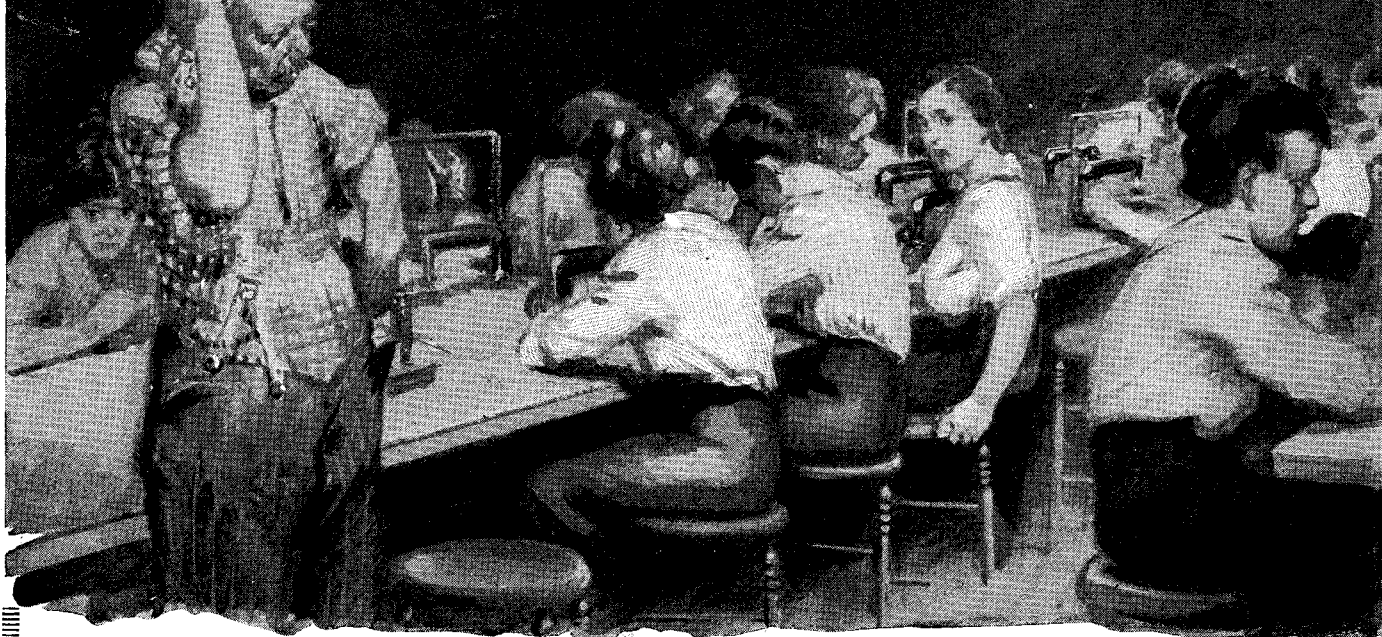
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THIS picture is true to life. These operatives are not lazy. Breathing bad air has just "slowed them up." The morning's work began with a will and zest. But because the only source of air they breathe is through the "pores" of the four walls—doors, windows, cracks, and joints, etc.—they quickly become tired and exhausted.

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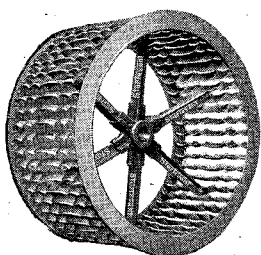
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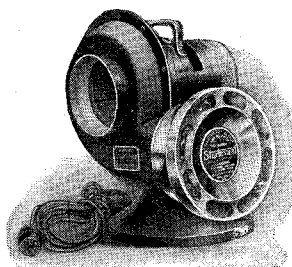
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Sturtevant Multivane Fan Wheel



Sturtevant Electric Air Heater
and Blower

upon the seas and the scope and import of her dominion over the world's trade and commerce are here elucidated by an expert. The German cause is put in a favorable light, and the right of that country to "a place in the sun" is upheld.

Labberton, J. H. Belgium and Germany: A Dutch View. Translated by W. E. Leonard. Pp. viii-153. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. \$1 net.

The author of this elaborate philosophic plea in defense of Germany's right to invade Belgium is a Dutch doctor of law and doctor of political economy from the University of Groningen, where he was a pupil of the distinguished Prof. Gerhardt Heymans. He is now an official of the Dutch Government. His home is in Zeeland, near the Belgian boundary. Under the pseudonym of "Theodore Van Ameide," he has published three volumes of verse, and these, according to his English translator, have been accorded high praise "for thought, feeling, and beauty of phrase and rhythm." The present work is "an admirable illustration of the fusing of the poet's insight with the discursive reason of the logical thinker." Readers with a taste for Germany's metaphysical culture will find much to interest them in Dr. Labberton's timely study. The intellectual attitude of the distinguished author is shown in these significant words—words which also cast a shaft of light upon the puzzling subject of Dutch neutrality: "I believe that our people, especially in the lower intellectual circles, fancies itself to be, or to have to be, anti-German. But *la volonté générale n'est pas la volonté de tous*, and our form of government, luckily for us, has since August, 1914, been more nearly the intellectual—which is the ideal form—than it has ever been since 1836. If the great hour ever comes, may such wisdom be given us that, conscious of our historic lineage . . . and obedient to the voice of the Germanic blood that streams even tho not unmixed through our veins . . . we may realize whither our duty calls us."

Hale, Walter. By Motor to the Firing-Line. An Artist's Notes and Sketches with the Armies of Northern France. With Drawings and Photographs by the Author. Octavo, pp. xii-283. The Century Company. \$1.50 net.

Walter Hale, the author of these pictures and sketches of the war in northern France, is a friend and companion of Arnold Bennett and Owen Johnson, the novelists. The trio were at Reims during a shelling of the town and they saw fighting on the Aisne, at Arras, and at Soissons. Mr. Hale made sketches of the cathedral at Reims while the building was actually on fire. His publishers announce that he was the first American illustrator to go through the battle-front of the Western area. A veteran motorist, he had before the war traversed most of France, and was therefore familiar with the scenes destined to be so terribly transformed. His sketches, those of a fine etcher, give a vivid impression of what the Germans actually have done to the priceless monuments of thirteenth-century Gothic architecture. These are the edifices which Renan has described in such detail in his "gorgeous" essay on medieval art, and which gave Ruskin his image of "the finger pointing to Heaven." This artist, who has seen with his own eyes what others have denounced so bitterly from mere hearsay, writes:

"So far the Germans have spared Reims cathedral—to an extent. That is to say, the job is not as complete as it might be.

But Soissons and Arras, Louvain and Malines, Ypres and Dixmude are completely satisfying. They will stand for all time as the most extraordinary example of wilful devastation and sacrilege that the world has ever known."

Pratt, Edwin A. The Rise of Rail-Power in War and Conquest, 1833-1914. With a Bibliography. Octavo, pp. xii-405. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.50 net.

Strategical railways in Southwest Africa were built by Germany as a means toward the achievement of her designs on British South Africa. But these in turn "were only part of a still greater plan having for its purpose the transformation of Africa as a whole into a German-African empire which should compare in value, if not in glory, with that of the Indian Empire itself." This idea, taken from the chapter, "A German-African Empire," of Mr. Pratt's highly interesting book, is quite suggestive of the general character of the work—a work which combines practical information of a novel kind relating to the railway systems of the world with a discussion of the grandiose ambitions of Germany, as seen from an Anglo-Saxon point of view. The full importance of the rôle which railways have played, and are yet to play, in the present conflict, asserts the author, can not yet be estimated. He cites as remarkable, and not generally appreciated, the fact that altho much has been said of the conditions of the military unpreparedness in which the outbreak of war found the Allies, there has been "no suggestion of any inability on the part of the railways to meet all the requirements of military transport. And in this respect he urges another point not generally understood, namely, that the organization, preparedness, and efficiency of the French and British railway systems equal those of the German railways themselves.

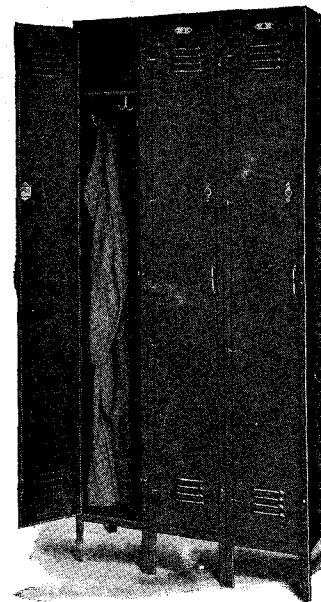
Huard, Frances Wilson. My Home in the Field of Honor. Pp. 302. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.35.

The château of Charles Huard, official painter of the war to the sixth army of France, and the illustrator of his wife's story, was at Villiers, an hour's ride from Paris. His wife relates in this book her experiences from the outbreak of the war until she was able to establish a reception-hospital in what was left of her own home after the depredations by the invading "barbarian hordes." It is a simple narrative of daily events in the life of a woman who utilized every opportunity to help her own people, cheer the desolate, feed the hungry, or minister to the sick or wounded, and graphically pictures the horrors of war and their effect on the unprepared men, women, and children of the environs of Paris and the Marne. Her retreat from home, her experiences on the road as interpreter and nurse, and her return to that home, after scenes of blood and havoc, give some idea of the disappointments, the surprises, the eventful hours of sadness, affliction, and suffering through which must pass the noble women of any belligerent nation. Doubtless there are exaggerations of condemnation of the enemy, as well as the praise of one's own, but such pictures as she describes must be common, pitifully so, in every country which participates in this war.

Equal To It.—SHE—"Do you think a man can love two women at the same time?"

HE (gallantly)—"Yes, if they were both like you."—*Canadian Courier.*

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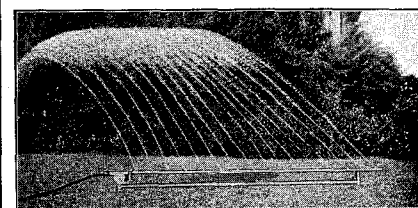
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J. P. CAMPBELL Jacksonville, Florida

Judge This Value For Yourself

Men's tastes in cigars differ. If they did not, there would be no reason for growing so many different tobaccos. Because men disagree in what makes a good smoke, I ask them to try mine thoroughly before they buy. So many men have found that their taste agrees with mine, that I am able to let all try "J.R.W." panetelas without buying a single cigar. You are to judge for yourself **Free**.

A Cuban Leaf

Several years ago, I had only the same interest in tobacco that all smokers have. During a trip to Cuba my attention was called to a leaf that grew in the famous Vuelta district of the island. It made up into a deliciously cool, sweet smoke, and on my return I imported a small amount for my personal use. My friends soon found out what a valuable discovery I had made and insisted that I furnish them with some of the same delightful cigars. I now import each year, the cream of the crop. In 40 years of smoking I have not found the equal of my "J.R.W." cigars. Last year I supplied more than 2,000,000 cigars to men whose taste agreed with mine.

SMOKE FIVE FREE

If my "J.R.W." were sold in stores you would pay 10c straight for them.

Through me you get the lowest price at which such cigars could possibly be sold. I am going to pay for your first five. Send me only 10c to cover packing, postage and revenue, enclose your business card or letter-head, and I will send you the cigars at once, prepaid. When you have smoked five, mail me a check for the box and I will replace the five smokes. My price is \$5 per hundred, \$2.60 for fifty. Send today for the free cigars.

J. ROGERS WARNER, 152 Lockwood Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Cents

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CURRENT POETRY

PADRAIC PEARSE, Thomas MacDonagh, Joseph Mary Plunkett—there was a time when these names meant nothing save to those who care greedily for poetry and to the closest students of modern Irish politics. Now many, no matter on which side their sympathies were in the recent revolt, will recognize the force of Padraic Colum's words: "An Irishman knows well how those who met their deaths will be regarded—They shall be remembered forever; they shall be speaking forever; the people shall hear them forever." It is a privilege to be able to make these quotations from "Poems of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood" (Small, Maynard & Co.), edited by Padraic Colum and Edward J. O'Brien. The first poem, written in Irish by the President of the Irish Republic and translated by the comrade who shared his death, is tragically prophetic.

IDEAL

By PADRAIC H. PEARSE

(Translated from the Irish by Thomas MacDonagh)

Naked I saw thee,
O beauty of beauty!
And I blinded my eyes
For fear I should flinch.

I heard thy music,
O sweetness of sweetness!
And I shut my ears
For fear I should fail.

I kissed thy lips,
O sweetness of sweetness!
And I hardened my heart
For fear of my ruin.

I blinded my eyes,
And my ears I shut,
I hardened my heart
And my love I quenched.

I turned my back
On the dream I had shaped,
And to this road before me
My face I turned.

I set my face
To the road here before me,
To the work that I see,
To the death that I shall meet.

Here is something less tense—MacDonagh's charming lines to his first child. The fourth and fifth stanzas admirably express the spirit of this militant idealist.

WISHES FOR MY SON

(Born on St. Cecilia's Day, 1912)

By THOMAS MACDONAGH

Now, my son, is life for you,
And I wish you joy of it—
Joy of power in all you do,
Deeper passion, better wit
Than I had who had enough,
Quicker life and length thereof,
More of every gift but love.

Love I have beyond all men,
Love that now you share with me—
What have I to wish you then
But that you be good and free,
And that God to you may give
Grace in stronger days to live?

For I wish you more than I
Ever knew of glorious deed,
Tho no rapture passed me by
That an eager heart could heed,
Tho I followed heights and sought
Things the sequel never brought:

Wild and perilous holy things
Flaming with a martyr's blood,
And the joy that laughs and sings
Where a foe must be withstood,
Joy of headlong happy chance
Leading on the battle-dance.

But I found no enemy,
No man in a world of wrong,
That Christ's word of Charity
Did not render clean and strong—
Who was I to judge my kind,
Blindest groping of the blind?

God to you may give the sight
And the clear undoubting strength
Wars to knit for single right,
Freedom's war to knit at length,
And to win, through wrath and strife,
To the sequel of my life.

But for you, so small and young,
Born on St. Cecilia's day,
I in more harmonious song
Now for nearer joys should pray—
Of your childhood and your youth,
Courage, innocence, and truth.

These for you, so small and young,
In your hand and heart and tongue.

In spite of his ill-health, Joseph Mary Plunkett was an indefatigable worker, being one of the editors of *The Irish Review*, and taking part in the management of a little literary theater. Most of his poetry was thoroughly religious in tone, with a decided mystical quality. This poem is typical.

THE DARK WAY

By JOSEPH MARY PLUNKETT

Rougher than death the road I choose,
Yet shall my feet not walk astray,
Tho dark, my way I shall not lose,
For this way is the darkest way.

Set but a limit to the loss
And something shall at last abide,
The blood-stained beams that formed the cross,
The thorns that crowned the Crucified;

But who shall lose all things on One,
Shut out from Heaven and the Pit,
Shall lose the darkness and the sun,
The finite and the infinite;

And who shall see in one small flower
The chariots and the thrones of might
Shall be in peril from that hour
Of blindness and the endless night;

And who shall hear in one short name
Apocalyptic thunders seven
His heart shall flicker like a flame
'Twixt Hell's gates and the gates of Heaven.

For I have seen your body's grace,
The miracle of the flowering rod,
And in the beauty of your face
The glory of the face of God.

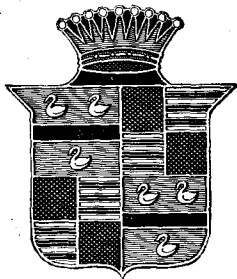
And I have heard the thunderous roll
Clamored from heights of prophecy,
Your splendid name, and from my soul
Uprose the clouds of minstrelsy.

Now I have chosen in the dark
The desolate way to walk alone,
Yet strive to keep alive one spark
Of your known grace and grace unknown:

And when I leave you, lest my love
Should seal your spirit's ark with clay,
Spread your bright wings, O shining Dove—
But my way is the darkest way.



THE BEST INSURANCE AGAINST UNDUE DEPRECIATION IN A MOTOR CAR, is its ability to withstand the hardships of severe and continuous service.



It should retain for the longest possible period, the qualities which characterized it when it was new.

The most drastic trial of stamina, stability and endurance to which a motor car has ever been subjected, was the Cadillac's record making dash across the continent, a distance of 3371.8 miles, from Los Angeles to New York in 7 days, 11 hours, 52 minutes.

It triumphed over seemingly insurmountable road conditions—such as few motorists would think of attempting, even under the most pressing necessity.

And yet, at the finish, it was in fit condition—without a single adjustment or replacement—to duplicate its performance.

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In the following poem there are traces of the influence of Lionel Johnson, whose "Ways of War" it resembles. The last four lines are powerful in their stern simplicity.

OUR HERITAGE

BY JOSEPH MARY PLUNKETT

This heritage to the race of kings:

Their children and their children's seed
Have wrought their prophecies in deed
Of terrible and splendid things.

The hands that fought, the hearts that broke

In old immortal tragedies,
These have not failed beneath the skies,
Their children's hands refuse the yoke.

And still their hands shall guard the sod

That holds their fathers' funeral urn,
Still shall their hearts volcanic burn
With anger of the Sons of God.

No alien sword shall earn as wage

The entail of their blood and tears,
No shameful price for peaceful years
Shall ever part this heritage.

Padraic Colum writes: "If poetry comes out of intensity of vision, Roger Casement was potentially a great poet." Surely there is high imagination in the poem we have selected for quotation, and splendid coloring in the last stanza. It originally appeared in *The Irish Review*.

IN THE STREETS OF CATANIA

("The streets of Catania are paved with blocks of the lava of *Ætna*.")

BY SIR ROGER CASEMENT

All that was beautiful and just,

All that was pure and sad,
Went in one little, moving plot of dust
The world called bad.

Came like a highwayman, and went,

One who was bold and gay,
Left when his lightly loving mood was spent
Thy heart to pay.

Byword of little street and men,

Narrower theirs the shame,
Tread thou the lava-loving leaves and then
Turn whence it came.

Ætna, all wonderful, whose heart

Glow as thine throbbing glows,
Almond and citron bloom quivering at start,
Ends in pure snows.

The Minaret has suspended publication. We hope that this suspension is only temporary. The June number contains this beautifully wrought sonnet by one of the foremost contemporary makers of this difficult form.

BEATRICE BEFORE DEATH

(On rereading Shelley's "Cenci")

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES

The day, from slumber waking, dawns most fair.

O Helios!—thou that abhorrest night,
Canst thou look down with radiance so bright
Upon a world wo-darkened?—look, nor care
What torments 'neath thy glorious beams prepare
For mortals whom relentless furies blight?
Some young, perchance, who never knew delight,
Some innocent, who long life's joys to share?

Forgive, O Heaven, if life I still desire!

There is a thought can make stern Death my friend:

Let me remember what man was my sire—

I shall so long his part in me to fly,
That with impatience I shall wait my end,
And find it sweet, before I live, to die!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE YIDDISH MARK TWAIN

NEW YORK is a city of great happenings, where more perhaps than in any other place history is made. There is, O. Henry would tell you, romance at every corner of its crooked down-town, and everywhere things which might have come out of the book of Haroun al Raschid himself are waiting for the man who knows. Yet when has a man died in New York in poverty, and on the next day brought more than 30,000 mourners to his bier? This is what can be said of Sholem Aleichem, who ended a long and useful life only a few weeks ago. The *New York Sun* describes the scene at the author's funeral with sympathetic vividness, and adds:

It is a curious thing that the trait in this man, Sholem Aleichem, that brought so many mourners and made mourners out of countless thousands in far corners of the world, was the trick of laughter. It was his in a great degree. So it was not so much the man himself that the mourners mourned as it was, no doubt, the thing he stood for. They had lost in him not only the man, but a treasure-box of mirth, a supply of smiles that were brighter than the sun on a tropic sea.

To one who stood in the tiny room with the six candles and the body of Sholem Aleichem there was shown that the death of a jester who has touched the hearts of the people is a matter for greater grief than the death of a king. For of the men and the women, old and young, rich and poor, who turned from the face of the dead to the light of the outside day there were few whose eyes were not moist. Perhaps it was not a thing for particular remark that some women, under the stress of extreme grief, broke into hysterics and had to be carried away, but certainly there was something strange in a grief so universal that it could bring tears to the eyes of full-grown men. And this, too, to the eyes of men who had never before looked upon Sholem Aleichem, but knew him only through the medium of his books.

In sunshine or shower one would scarcely glance a second time at the unattractive face of the building at 968 Kelly Street, the Bronx. But yesterday such was not the case. All day great crowds stood on the opposite walk, flowing over at times into the street itself, and stared silently at the shaded windows of the second-floor apartment. There were in these crowds men in silk hats and frock coats, women in silk dresses; men in the every-day street garb of the rather poor, women in store clothes of bright and somber color, and men and women and even boys and girls wearing the unmistakable stamp of the lower East Side.

After looking at these silent throngs for a while there was no surprise in the news that for the funeral there would be delegations from as far West as Chicago. Nor yet that men were coming to pay a last homage to the humorist from places so close in as Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Toronto, Montreal, and Baltimore. Even before night set in, messages of condolence began to come from the Pacific coast and from England.

"I would be kidded to death if my name appeared in type," says a newspaper pipe smoker.

THE SPRINGFIELD UNION

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 23, 1915

Larus & Brother Company,
Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen:—I have been reading your recent advertisements in current periodicals with a great deal of interest, but find that you overlooked a bet, and, being a loyal smoker of "Edgeworth" for nearly as many years as Bryan has run for president, I am sending it on for what it is worth.

I received a letter from a friend recently in which he said that, while he is a constant smoker of sliced tobacco, he finds that the Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed was the best thing in the world to break in a new pipe with. I tried to get it on my vacation, and found him to be perfectly right. You don't get any of that bitter wood taste from the new pipe with the Ready-Rubbed, and it makes smoking a new pipe a pleasure rather than a disagreeable duty. Then, after it is broke in, it is a simple matter to turn again to the heavier sliced tobacco. There is the tip, and as a loyal supporter of Edgeworth I hope it will help you.

Sincerely yours,

(— — — — —)

P.S.—By the way, if you make use of this, kindly omit my name. I am not ashamed of my endorsement, but as a newspaper reporter I would be kidded to death if my name appeared in print.

Have you just bought a new pipe?

No matter—have you ever smoked Edgeworth Tobacco?

If you never have, let us send you samples of both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed.

These are simply different forms of the same tobacco. The Plug Slice comes in flat cakes of tobacco, each cake being made up of a number of thin, uniform, oblong slices.

One of these slices ground up in the palm of your hand makes just a pipeful. Instead of singing the praises of the tobacco here, we simply invite you to ask us for a free sample.

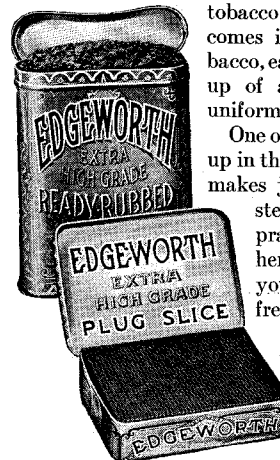
Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is simply the Plug Slice rubbed up by special machines and ready for the pipe. You get a sample of this, too.

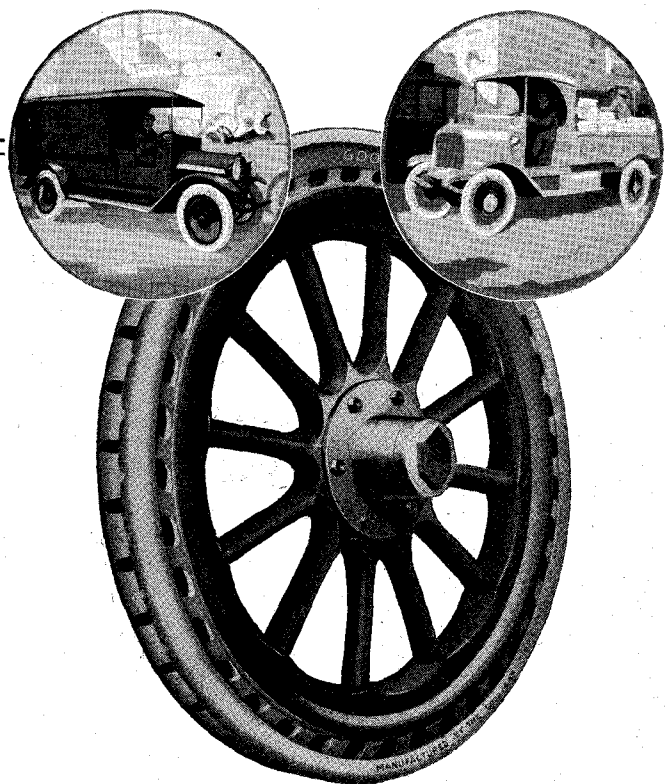
It's not a case of one being better than the other, it's just personal choice, and so that you may try both we offer you both.

Just write your request on a post card and mail it to us. It will be a favor if you mention also the name of your tobacco dealer.

The retail prices of Edgeworth Plug Slice are 15c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is 10c for pocket size tin, 50c for large tin and \$1.00 in handsome humidor packages. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply, but except in a few isolated cases all dealers have it.

For the free samples, write to Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. This firm was established in 1877, and besides Edgeworth makes several other brands of smoking tobacco, including the well-known Qboid-granulated plug—a great favorite with smokers for many years.





Next to Air, the Best Cushion— Money-Saving Motz Tires

In certain truck service, neither pneumatic nor solid tires are the most economical, or yield the most productive results.

If light delivery truck repair costs and tire costs are high, Motz Commercial Cushion Tires not only will reduce them but will increase the machine's earning power.

We call the Motz the intermediate truck tire because it fits so perfectly between the two other types.

Its field is so broad, and recognition of its peculiar fitness is spreading so rapidly, that Motz sales are mounting higher and higher.

In every case where we have recommended Motz Tires, new truck economies have justified the change.

Trucks have fewer broken parts. Repairs are less frequent.

This is so because Motz cushioning qualities—excelled only by air—absorb most of the jar and jolt which disable truck mechanism.

This wonderful cushion permits speeds up to 25 miles an hour. That means more deliveries, quicker deliveries, and a wider territory covered. An economy, if not an actual profit from new business gained.

Then there is the saving in mileage-cost, Motz users average around 10,000 miles per tire. Many report service of 12,000 to 18,000 miles—some as high as 35,000 miles.

Telephone the Goodyear Branch, and if they advise you to change to Motz Tires, do so and see how quickly excess truck expense ends.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR
AKRON
MOTZ CUSHION TIRES

SIGNS, TICKETS and POSTERS

A book of easy instruction for the sign-writer. Every detail of the work fully and carefully explained. Cloth. 170 illustrations, by mail, 58 cents.

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A plain and practical guide-book for every amateur and professional photographer. Will show you how to do everything in connection with pictures and picture taking, developing, printing, etc. Cloth, many diagrams and illustrations. 152 pages. 50 cents net, by mail 54 cents.

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The outline above is the outcome of 20 centuries of contention. It is the victor.

NATHAN FLEXIBLE NO-METAL ARCH SUPPORTS

give immediate relief to tired, aching feet, rest the body and aid Nature to restore normal strength to weakened arches. Relieve and prevent flat feet. At dealers or direct. Write for Booklet and Free 10-Day Trial Offer Nathan Ankle Support Co. 90-A Reade St. N. Y.

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Established 1827

Organs of Distinction for Residences—with or without self-playing device.

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And this tremendous hold on the people of his race was due as much to the personality and character of Aleichem as to the humanity of his writings. His love for mankind in general, and his great simplicity of spirit, are nowhere better evidenced than in the will which the writer had requested to be opened and published after his death. The document, which the New York *American* calls one of the most remarkable wills ever published in New York, was printed in full in that paper, in English translation. The original was, of course, written in Yiddish. In brief, it runs:

"I. Wherever I die I want to be placed not among aristocrats or among the powerful, but among the plain Jewish laborers, among the very people itself, so that the gravestone that is to be placed upon my grave should illumine the simple graves about me; and these simple graves should adorn my gravestone, even as the plain, good people during my lifetime illumined their *Folkesschreiber*.

"II. No titles of any kind, with praises, with rabbinical honors, should be placed upon my gravestone, with the exception of the name Sholem Aleichem on the one side and the Jewish inscription herewith enclosed on the other side.

"III. There should be no kind of debate or discussion among my colleagues as to making my name eternal, as to a monument to be erected in New York, etc. I shall not be able to rest quietly in my grave if my colleagues make themselves foolish.

"The best monument for me will be, if my works are read and if there be found among the better-to-do classes of our people Mæcenases who will publish and distribute my works in Yiddish or in other languages, and thus give the people the possibility of reading and my family an honorable existence. If I have been worthy not to earn Mæcenases during my lifetime, perhaps I shall be worthy of them after my death. I go away from the world in the full belief that the people will not forsake my orphans.

"IV. At my grave and throughout a whole year and then every year on the Jahrzeit my remaining son, and my sons-in-law, if they are so minded, should say Kaddish after me. And if they do not wish to do this, or if they have no time for it, or if it be against their religious convictions, they can be absolved from this duty only if they all come together with my daughters and my grandchildren and with good friends, and read this, my will, and also select one of my stories, one of the really joyous ones, and read it aloud in whatever language they understand best, and let my name be mentioned by them with laughter rather than not be mentioned at all.

"V. My children and children's children can have whatever religious conviction they will. But I beg of them to guard their Jewish descent. Those of my children who want to cut themselves off from their race and want to join another faith have by that very desire already cut themselves off from their race and family, and have thus erased themselves from my will —and they shall have no portion and inheritance among their brethren."

"IX. My wish is that my heirs should so arrange that my works and my plays

be not sold in perpetuity either here, in America, or in Europe. They should try to live from the permanent income due them according to law.

"X. My last wish to my successors and my prayer to my children: To protect mama, to beautify her old age, to make her bitter life sweet, to heal her broken heart; not to weep after me—on the contrary, think of me with joy; and the main thing: To live together in peace, to bear no hatred one for another, to help one another in bad times, to remember one another upon occasion in the family, to have pity on a poor man, and when circumstances permit to pay my debt, should I have any.

"SHOLEM BEN MENACHEM RABINOWITZ
"(Sholem Aleichem)."

The New York *Sun* reprints one of the better known of Aleichem's short stories as an indication of his fluency and force as a writer. He was called the Jewish Mark Twain, and the strong resemblance between the works of these two authors is evident even in translations. The Jewish writer, says *The Sun*, had the faculty of drawing humor out of the humdrum daily life about him, and often his tales contained at the same time a touch of deep pathos which even his lasting good humor could not prevent from creeping in. *The Sun* says:

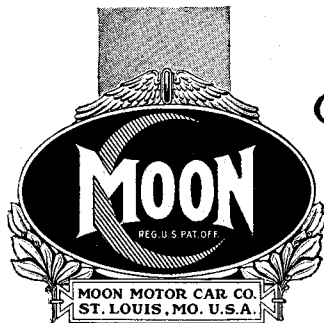
One of his stories which contains this underlying note of sorrow is "An Easy Fast." He tells the story of Chayyim Chaikin, an aged Jew, poor, unable to support himself and compelled to accept support from his grown children. But Chayyim could not bear to eat the food he considered rightfully belonged to his children, so he ate as little as he could and fasted at every opportunity.

The Ninth Day of Ab Chayyim Chaikin observed especially, not only on the day itself, but for the whole week. Worn out by his fasting on the eve of the holy day, Chayyim dragged himself to the synagog. Then—but let Sholem Aleichem tell it in his own way:

"Chayyim Chaikin shuts his eyes and sees a strange world, a new world, such as he never saw before. Angels seem to hover before his eyes, and he looks at them and recognizes his children in them—all his children, big and little—and he wants to say something to them and can not speak. He wants to explain to them that he can not help it—it is not his fault! How should it—no evil eye!—be his fault, that so many Jews are gathered together in one place and squeeze each other, all for love, squeeze each other to death for love? How can he help it if people desire other people's sweat, other people's blood? If people have not learned to see that one should not drive a man as a horse is driven to work? That a horse is also to be pitied, one of God's creatures, a living thing?

"And Chayyim Chaikin keeps his eyes shut, and sees—sees everything. And everything is bright and light, and curls like smoke, and he feels something is going out of him, from inside, from his heart, and is drawn upward and loses itself from the body, and he feels very light, very, very light, and he gives a sigh—a long, deep sigh—and he feels still lighter, and after that he feels nothing at all—absolutely nothing at all.

"Yes, he has an easy fast."



Announcing The New 1917 Six-66

A car pre-eminent among seven-passenger sixes selling at anything like the price—because it's—

A **big** car—125-inch wheelbase—seats for seven passengers.

A **powerful** car—its new Continental-Moon high-speed efficiency type motor develops 66 horsepower—tremendous power in proportion to its weight, and more than the maximum requirement.

A **handsome** car—its new double-cowled body, with long, sweeping lines (Delauney-Belleville type) is the design used on many of the most expensive European cars. The smart slanting windshield, and the genuine tan Spanish leather upholstery add further to its many attractions.

A **perfectly controlled** car—you can throttle it down to a walking gait, or drive at greater speed than most men care to try. A quick pressure on the throttle, and the car picks up like a flash.

A **comfortable** car—(Moon cars have always been noted for their roominess) with seats specially designed to fit and rest the body, and with more than ample leg-room in both front and rear compartments.

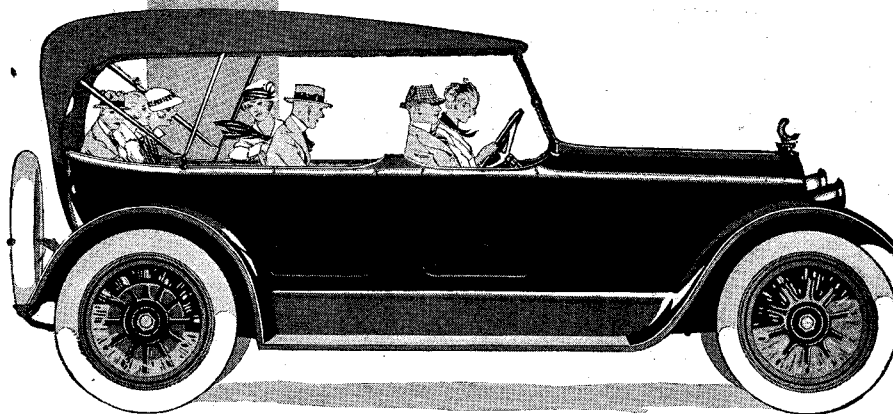
A **completely equipped** car—its standard equipment headed by new Delco-Moon two-unit starting, lighting and ignition system, with Bendix automatic drive in connection with starting motor; Timken front and rear axles; oversize tires, 35 x 4½; and many other features.

Seven passenger, fully equipped, \$1575

The new Moon Six-43, forty-three horse power, five-passenger, fully equipped, \$1250

Literature, describing and illustrating the new models, is ready.

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**Row Boat Motors
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Price!**

\$39.95

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At Factory in Michigan

Over the waves—up stream or down stream—where you will and fast as you wish—without pulling the oars! This Hiawatha Row Boat Motor transforms a row boat into a speedy launch in a minute. Anyone can attach it and run it. Strong, powerful, simple, reliable. 1-4 actual h.p.—usually called 2 h.p. Sold for about half the price asked for others of equal quality. Guaranteed. Order direct from this ad—or send for special circular.

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Write to house most convenient.

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Swimming Scientifically Taught, by Professor Frank Eugen Dalton, the noted expert, teaches you all the principal strokes, how to float, dive, etc. Get it to-day and double your summer enjoyment. 12mo, cloth. Illustrated. By mail, \$1.35. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 4th Ave., N. Y.

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**Round the Year
in the Garden**

a new book by H. H. Thomas, the famous gardening expert. Just the thing for the amateur or the professional who is interested in keeping his garden beautiful as long as possible. Tells all about the flowers of the four seasons and outlines the work of each month in the flower, fruit, and kitchen garden. October is the first month treated, with its planting of Spring flowers, lifting of the more tender plants, and planning for the coming year, and the other eleven months follow in order. You will find here a host of things that will help you to beautify your garden and to achieve worth-while results. *Crown 8vo. Cloth, beautifully illustrated with 12 direct color photographs by H. E. Corke and 64 half-tone plates, \$2.00; by mail, \$2.12.* Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York



**If You Lived
As The Cave Man Lived**

Your health would take care of itself

THE cave man ate coarse food and lived a strenuous life in the open. His digestive apparatus was suited to that kind of an existence.

You inherit from the cave man the same internal mechanism, *but you eat different food and you lead a different kind of a life.*

Hence the prevalence of constipation and its constant menace to health.

Your problem is to adjust that "cave man" internal mechanism of yours to the sedentary life and concentrated food of civilized man. NUJOL helps to accomplish this adjustment by preventing the bowel contents from becoming hard, thus making natural movements easy. It doesn't upset the ordinary processes of digestion and it doesn't form a habit.

NUJOL is sold in pint bottles only, at all drug stores. Refuse substitutes—look for the name NUJOL on the bottle and package.

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A valuable new book describing in simple detail, methods and machines for taking and projecting "movies." Full descriptions of mechanism and operation of all parts.

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If you prefer accuracy to sloppiness, remember this design.

WANTED AN IDEA! Think of some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent." RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

SEXOLOGY

by William H. Walling, A. M., M. D.
imparts in a clear wholesome way, in one volume:

- Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
- Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
- Knowledge a Father Should Have.
- Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
- Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
- Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
- Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
- Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
- Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
- Illustrated Knowledge a Wife Should Have.
- Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

PURITAN PUB. CO., 783 PERRY BUILDING, PHILA., PA.

HOW A BASEBALL IDOL "HIT THE TRAIL"

THE good old lady who rose in shocked wrath when her favorite nephew announced his intention of becoming a professional baseball-player, and who thought him marked expressly for the Keeper of the Lower Regions, may now have no further fears. Baseball-players have gone on record as being quite the fit companions for the most carefully nurtured nephew, for a round half-dozen, all from one team, recently "got religion" from Billy Sunday.

Not that they were quite without it before, says the leader of the converts, the famous "Home-run" Baker, in the New York American, but they were just sufficiently stirred by the evangelist to declare themselves to him. That is not in the way of an apology for any unusual conduct, however, for the baseball fan who believes, as the old lady did, that the ball-player is a happy-go-lucky fellow, with little care for the here-now and less for the hereafter, is all wrong. As Baker puts it, "the ball-player is not a saint, but he is as near one as you will find in the average twentieth-century community." The American tells how the sextet was converted:

Billy Sunday was finishing his campaign of "driving the devil from Baltimore" when Baker and his pals "hit the trail." It was the last night of the revival—more than 20,000 persons were crowded in the big tabernacle. As the preacher finished his slam-bang argument for God and religion the vast audience rose and cheered.

"How many will hit the trail?" shouted Mr. Sunday.

"Hitting the sawdust trail" is applied in Sunday meetings to the walking by converts down the two main central aisles of the tabernacle—wide sawdust aisles—to the high platform, where Mr. Sunday shakes hands with the on-moving men and women. He gets down to a sufficiently low level to reach their hands.

After the evangelist asked this question about the "trail-hitting" the choir began to sing some of the most stirring hymns in the Sunday collection. High above the many voices could be heard Billy Sunday. "Get out and help somebody for the Lord!" he cried. This was a direction to his own assistants who travel about with him and the ushers to scatter through the audience.

Then the converts began coming, and with them were "Home-run" Baker and his teammates—Boone, second baseman; Cooke, outfielder; Mullen, first baseman; Walters, catcher, and Dugan, Yanks' trainer. As Billy Sunday grasped their leathery hands his smile broadened; he seemed as happy as a schoolboy. Trained in professional baseball himself, the visit from the Yankee stars was a tribute worth while; it bespoke the sympathy of those men whose life he had shared in the days gone by.

"May God bless you!" said Billy Sunday to each player.

Of course this made excellent copy for the reporters, and the story was given to the public at the first opportunity. What is narrated above is all there was to it,

73 New Touches
257 Cars in One

Mitchell
Mid-Year Six

\$1325 f.o.b. Racine
26 Extras Free

We Save \$2,000,000 Through John W. Bate—Note the Extras That Result

Here is a concrete example of factory efficiency, as developed by John W. Bate.

This Mid-Year Mitchell is built in a factory where waste is reduced to the minimum. Mr. Bate has worked out here ten thousand economies.

It saves us, we think, at least \$2,000,000 on our output for this season. That is, under what a like car would cost built in other plants.

That saving is spent on 26 extra features. Also on extra strength. We want you to see the car that results, and say what you think of Bate methods.

The Car—Above All

But don't think that Mr. Bate's efficiency methods apply to the factory only. They apply, first of all, to the car. Under his regime over 700 improvements have been made in the car itself.

Every part has been studied. Chrome-Vanadium steel has supplanted cheap steel. And 440 parts are drop-forged or stamped, to combine lightness with surplus strength.

The margins of safety have been greatly increased. Undreamed-of endurance has been attained. Operating cost has been minimized.

This Mid-Year Mitchell—Mr. Bate's 17th model—shows the final results of those efforts.

Years to Discover

You can see in ten minutes the results of factory efficiency. They show in the Mitchell price, in superlative value, in 26 extra features.

But it will take you years to know all the results of Bate engineering efficiency.

A Bate-built car has run 218,734 miles, and it isn't worn out yet. Six of his Mitchells have averaged 164,372 miles each—or over 30 years of ordinary service.

That is what he aims at—lifetime service, freedom from trouble, and safety. As these results show themselves, by years of use, the prestige of the Mitchell will multiply.

But these are things to consider now, with you who buy cars to keep. The greatest factor in Motordom is John W. Bate, among men who get down to real values.

Things You See First

Still the things you see first—the outer attractions—give this New Mitchell a wealth of distinction.

It has 26 extra features—things generally omitted. They are things you want, like a power tire pump, ball-bearing steering gear, an extra-fine carburetor, easy control.

It has 73 new ideas and touches not found in our first 1916 model. The Mid-Year Mitchell is an After-Show design. Before its completion, our experts examined 257 this-year models.

It has Bate cantilever springs, 52 inches long. Not one has ever broken. You never knew a car which rode rough roads so smoothly.

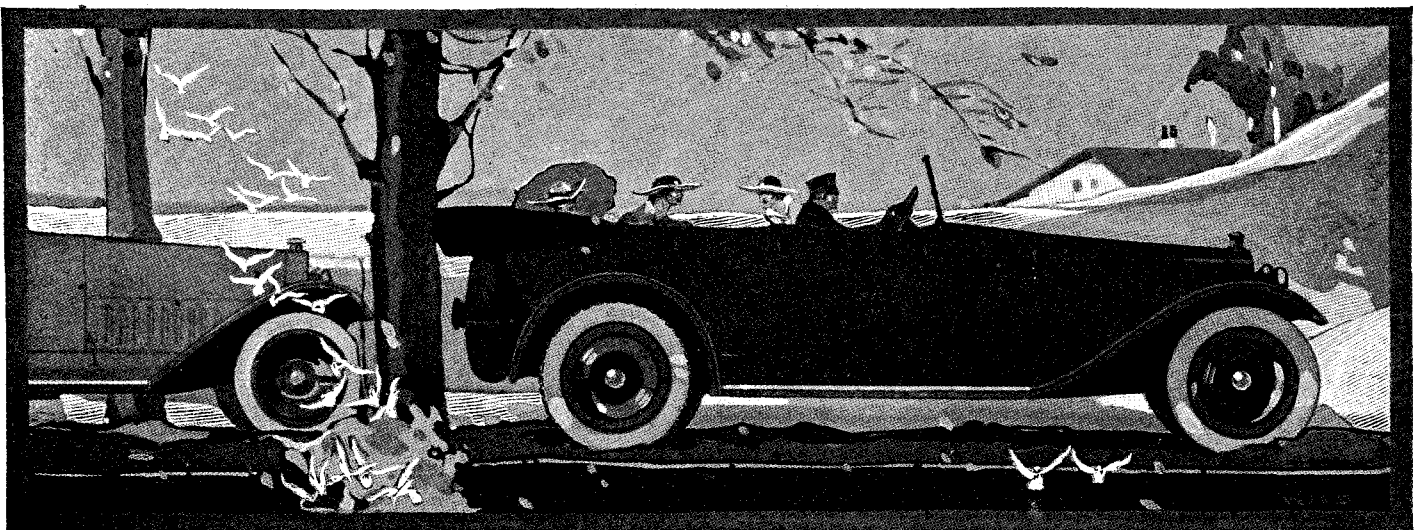
It has an enduring 22-coat finish. It has French-finished upholstery. It has a light in the tonneau, a locked compartment in front, an engine primer at driver's hand, and many like attractions.

In beauty and completeness, luxury and comfort, this car surpasses all your expectations. And every owner you meet will certify that the car is mechanically perfect.

Go see it, whether you want a car or not. It will show you what is coming.

MITCHELL-LEWIS MOTOR CO.
Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

\$1325 F. o. b. Racine
**For 5-Passenger Touring Car
or 3-Passenger Roadster**
7-Passenger Body \$35 Extra
High-speed economical Six; 48 horsepower;
127-inch wheelbase. Complete equipment,
including 26 extra features.





BUY Clicquot Club Ginger Ale by the case from your grocer or druggist. Keep it on ice. Let each member of the family treat himself whenever he wishes. The first bottle, with its high carbonation, delicate flavoring and penetrating wetness, will explain why Clicquot Club has walked away with the reputation for being the Quality Ginger Ale of America. Winner of Medal of Honor, Panama-Pacific Exposition. Clicquot mixes better than charged water in every sort of a drink where charged water should be used.

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anywhere. No electricity, wires or springs. Convenient. Much cheaper to operate than other fans. 12-inch blades. Roller bearing. Reliable. Brings genuine comfort and satisfaction. Ideal for the sick room. Third season. A proved success. The Wonder Fan. Price \$16.50 cash with order only, delivery prepaid in the continental U. S. A.

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BACK TO NATURE

BY NEWTON NEWKIRK

No funnier bit of typical American humor has ever been written than this convulsing tale of two amateur sportsmen who go "back to nature" on a hunting and fishing trip. It is a rare bit of refreshing and spontaneous humor enlivened by illustrations made by Newkirk himself, in a style of drawing that is as original and entertaining as his literary method.

Thomas W. Lawson says it is: "Body-shaking, lung-tearing, side-splitting. . . I hystericked, rolled over the library rug, and in my awful gleeful convulsions nearly rolled into the open grate."

"I think your book splendid. . . You have a spontaneous style that is admirable," says Walt Mason.

Price 75c; postpaid 80c

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DETROIT SPRINGS

SELF LUBRICATING

Need
no shock
absorbers.
Cushion both up-
ward and backward
shocks

DETROIT STEEL
PRODUCTS CO.
Detroit Michigan

but nothing would do but that "Home-run" Baker himself should give out a personal statement of how it came to be. In an interview, he told the reporter:

For the life of me I can't see the reason for so much fuss over our having attended a Billy Sunday meeting. I suppose, tho, it's because most folks hold a wrong impression of the ball-player. Somehow they believe he hangs on the ragged edge of society; a likable fellow, but wholly lacking in the finer sensibilities.

I don't want it understood that we Yankees who attended the Billy Sunday meeting were converted in the strict sense of the word. There was no need for that. We had religion before we ever stepped into the tabernacle. Our object in attending was to hear Billy Sunday deliver the message that has made him famous. None of us had ever seen him before.

I will confess that when I went to hear the evangelist I did not expect to be much enthused by his methods of conversion. Now that I have heard him, I am for him strong.

The scene inside the tabernacle was inspiring. It was not like a church service at all, but reminded me of a grand stand and bleachers at a ball game, except that no one was drinking pop-lime or munching peanuts. Some people were singing, some were talking, some were laughing—all waiting for Billy Sunday. They gave him a rousing cheer when he stepped on the platform.

Without any frills of oratory he jumped on the devil with both feet. I have never heard an umpire get the verbal trimming that Billy Sunday gave his satanic majesty. And throughout the message he appealed to his hearers' reason, to the reason of every man and woman in the vast audience. He made religion seem as sane as eating or sleeping or going to a ball game.

People hear a great deal about Billy Sunday's slang and wonder if it does not tend to make men irreverent. I do not think so. His slang did not strike me as being out of place—even at a revival meeting. When Billy Sunday talked about things that in ordinary life are associated with slang he used slang. When he referred to the saloon he naturally talked in the language that one hears in the saloon—saloon slang, I might say—and the man who patronizes such places knew just what he meant.

Billy Sunday "got under the skin" of his audience, so to speak, with such expressions as, "There may be some 'pillars of the Church' here, and yet they may be only pillow-shams," and "Some people would rather attend a theater where there is a girl with only enough clothes to make the tail of a kite than go to church or prayer-meeting," and "Some preachers rattle around like dried peas in a boot or pebbles in a dishpan and make a few clickety-click prayers."

Other preachers have said the same things before, but never in the same way—the way that the highbrow, lowbrow, or middlebrow all can understand.

And right here I might say that Billy Sunday is doing what the churches have failed to do—either because of neglect or because they do not know how. He has gone out to the people, found them where they are, and delivered his message in terms they could grasp. Not that this one-time ball-player has any better message

than the churches, but he delivers it more effectively.

As Billy Sunday spoke I looked around that vast tabernacle. It appealed to me as a miracle of our country's democracy. The people met to see and hear a man born in a log cabin, trained in professional baseball, converted in a rescue mission, and the most potent single personality in our land to-day. As I said before, he has no new message. He embodies no new discovery or cult or interpretation. He himself says he is "an old-fashioned preacher of the old-fashioned gospel." And that's just what he is.

That is why I "hit the sawdust trail" along with my teammates. I wasn't in a state of emotional exaltation. I wasn't carried away by the fervor of his appeal. I didn't cry out "Halleluia!" "Amen!" and "Glory to God!" When Billy Sunday finished with his sermon a feeling of thankfulness only prompted me to step forward and shake his hand.

I have no apology to make for my action. There are some, no doubt, who will find in the incident an opportunity to kid Baker; they are people who like to picture a ball-player as a rowdy or a roughneck. They are the same people who go to a prize-fight to see blood spilled all over the ring—not to witness a clean exhibition of boxing. I don't care a snap of my fingers for their opinion.

Naturally my associates and myself are sorry that mention has been made of the affair. We consider it a private matter. It should bear no relation whatever to our public life.

THE END OF ARMAGEDDON

WITH the indorsement of Mr. Hughes for President by Colonel Roosevelt, it would seem as if the great Progressive party would drift back into the ranks and the movement of four years ago would be only a memory. For the greatest personality in the party, the one who made the machine go, has returned to the fold, and is again laboring with the old associates. The attitude of the Progressives is interesting. Everywhere there seem to be discouragement and resignation, but there is little or no disparagement of their idol. None has a word against the Colonel.

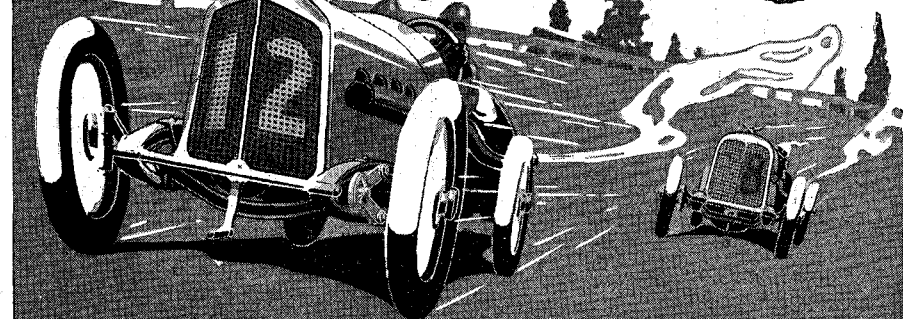
But the entire campaign thus far has brought out no such document as the editorial which appeared in the Chicago *Evening Post* just after Roosevelt withheld his acceptance of the Progressive nomination. It is full of tributes to the amazing personality of the man, to the way he had of drawing men close to him, to the eagerness with which his followers went with him to the end. There is a poignancy in the simple lines, and there is a tenderness which could only have been conceived, as it was engendered, by a strong man. We read:

Ah, Teddy, dear, and did ye hear the news that's goin' round?

They say you're gone from the stage, that strange cold men, whom we respect, but love not, must be our meat for all the campaign days to come.

Gray is the prospect; dull is the outlook. We felt all the while that over in the Auditorium and the Coliseum they were

THE SUPREME TEST



OVER 100 miles an hour! This is the accustomed pace of track race winners. And not for one mile but for two hundred and upward!

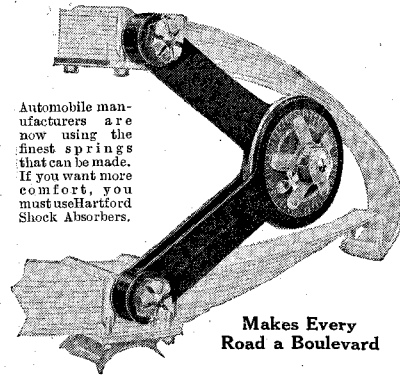
Speed begets vibration, jolt and jar. The extreme of every condition which can possibly attend motoring is met. Consequently, track racing and road racing afford the supreme test of automobile efficiency, and mark well this fact—fully ninety-eight per cent of the drivers who participate in track and road races always have the

*Hartford SHOCK ABSORBER

on their cars. It is their choice above all others. You will appreciate their preference when you consider that it is next to impossible to travel as fast as these men must, and hold one's seat, without the Hartford Shock Absorber. It steadies the movements of a car, absorbs the jolt, jar and vibration, prevents spring breakage, stops wheel bouncing, minimizes skidding and conserves tires.

As in the supreme test of track and road racing, so for every requirement of ordinary, everyday motor travel, the Hartford is indispensable for comfort and safety—and for economy, too, because the smooth-riding car is peculiarly exempt from tire troubles, spring breakage and similar ills.

A Comfort Chart—we send it on request—tells how to make any motor car more comfortable. Your car is listed on this chart.



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EDWARD V. HARTFORD, Inc.

Heretofore known as Hartford Suspension Co.

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Makers of the Hartford Shock Absorber, Hartford Cushion Spring, E. V. Hartford Electric Brake, Hartford Auto Jack, Hartford Bumper, Red Rack Jack

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You can buy a White Frost on easy terms while enjoying its beauty, sanitation, ice economy and modern improvements. Enameled snowy-white inside and out; revolving shelves; cork-cushioned doors and covers—noiseless and air-tight. Cooling coil for drinking water new feature. Nickel trimmings. Move-easy casters. Many features found in no other refrigerator. Awarded Gold Medal at Panama-Pacific Exposition. Lasts a life-time. Immediate delivery. Handsome catalog and unusually low prices yours for a postal.

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H. L. Smith, President
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H. L. Smith, Pres.

THE GREAT White Frost SANITARY Refrigerator

Something ICY-HOT For Everyone \$1.25

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ICY-HOT

Keeps Contents Icy-Cold for 72 Hours Steaming-Hot 24 Hours

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Look for name ICY-HOT on bottom. Accept no substitute. Protected against breakage—absolutely sanitary—can be instantly taken apart—easy to clean.

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—second, because a special galvanizing process makes Witt's resist rust and the fiercest ravages of the weather-man.

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Sanitary, too. Tight-fitting lid seals Witt's like a vault. Odors can't get out; dogs, flies, rats, roaches can't get in. Try Witt's this time. Write for booklet and name of your nearest Witt dealer. THE WITT CORNICE CO., Dept. D, Cincinnati, Ohio

Witt's Can and Pail

breaking to us the news of a death in the family. They were merciful; they held it back; they did not let us have the shock of it all at once. They meant kindly.

But now that the news has come, the kindness of friends can help but little. Our hearts are broken. We need you and we want you every minute.

Ah, the fun of you and the glory of you!

Where lies the American whose passion or whose imagination you have not set atingling? Who else has meant the savor of life for us? Who but you has taken us and set our feet upon the high places?

Before you came all in politics was set and regular. Those who were ordained to rule over us did so with that gravity with which stupid grown ups so oft repress the child. No one ever talked to us as you did. They called us voters or constituents or such big names as these. They never took us by the hand and laughed and played with us as you did.

They never understood us. They could preach Sunday-school and arithmetic. But the good Lord never gave it to them to speak to the heart.

And then you came!

Dancing down the road, you came with life and love and courage and fun stickin' out all over you. How we loved you at the first sight! And how you loved us!

Friends we were, tho you were in the White House and we were making mud pies. Friends we were together with nothing to come between us.

Your love would let no harm come near us, and we knew it. With your courage you fought for us. With your life and your fun, you took us out of the drab grind.

You told us of the birds in the air and of the fishes in the sea. The great tales of the old heroes, the sagas of the past, you spread before our astonished eyes. You gave us new words—delightful words—to play with; and jokes—delightful jokes—to make us laugh.

How we wanted you back when you went away! But they stole our right from us and they wouldn't let you come back. So we followed you, 4,000,000 of us, in a fight the like of which we never knew. Joy and religion were in it in equal measure. Hymns and cleanliness and color and battle all were jumbled in it. The good of it is set forever into the life of the nation.

But the schoolmaster beat you, and the great war came to crowd you from our thoughts. We thought only of ourselves because you were no longer there to make us think of our country. At the last we turned to you—when it was too late.

So now we are not to have you. We must go stumbling on alone, hoping that the man they've given us may show something of that fire and strength upon which you taught us to rely.

It's our fault, not theirs. It's our fault, not yours. You warned us that we must be ready to go through to the end. We weren't. Fear had come upon us, fear of ourselves. We were split up. We eyed each other with distrust. The spirit of your old sagas had gone from us.

Now we must face it alone, unless you help us. Do not forsake us to sulk in your tent. Make the sacrifice they demand, not for their sake, but for ours. Help them win with the cold, good man they've chosen. Help that man to hold his courage and fight worthily for the things which you have taught us—tho the real fight for them was yours, not his. Don't let our councils be divided. Don't let hot-

headed friends force their personal claims upon you.

But whatever you do or whatever you don't do, be sure of one thing—we shall never hold it against you. For all that is gone, you can do no wrong in our sight. The memory of you shall never fade from our hearts.

Ah, Teddy dear—we love you now and always.

WATCHING FLOWERS GROW

WHEN you sit in the darkened theater and see flashed on the screen the words, "How the Tulip Develops," and then in the next five minutes you watch the plant shoot from the ground, unfold its leaves, and, lastly, shake out its glorious blossom—you have probably gone back to your own garden and wondered what wonderful fertilizer they used to make things grow like that. But it was the camera that deceived you. That picture which you saw run off in a few minutes took weeks to make. We get the details in the Los Angeles Times, which says:

The motion-picture machine is used to show the blossoming of a flower or the development of a butterfly as readily as any other phase of life. Every one knows that such a machine may be run either fast or slow, so that the series of events represented appear to take place faster or slower than they do in nature. Thus we often see a lot of figures marching across the screen at an impossible pace. Now, this "speeding-up" process may be carried to such an extreme that a series of events which actually extended over days or months may pass before the spectator's eye in a few minutes. This was discovered years ago and was put into practise in laboratories in France. Nowadays one may see a flower grow, bud, blossom, and put forth seed, all in five minutes, at a moving-picture show.

The operation of exhibiting anything like the development of a flower from birth to maturity requires, of course, considerable time, altho the result consumes not more than five minutes when thrown upon the screen. The negatives must be made at regular intervals of time, according to the degree of the plant's growth, while the exposure must continue day and night until that point is attained at which it is presumed the object has reached its maturity. The method in the case of the rose, for example, is as follows:

Just as soon as the bud begins to show the first film is exposed, and from that time on until the blossom is full blown a fresh negative is exposed every ten minutes, both day and night. The time of exposure varies, of course, according to the season, the warmth of the greenhouse, the species of flower, etc. Generally, however, less than three weeks are required for the completion of this work. In this time, something like 2,400 films are exposed, which are not so many when it is considered that most moving pictures of animate objects carry some 10,000 to 20,000 separate and distinct photographs. At night, the negatives are taken by electric light.

One of the prettiest effects is the emergence of a butterfly from its chrysalis. The films for this are exposed with a fair degree of rapidity, since a butterfly takes but a few minutes to develop once it has shed its shell.

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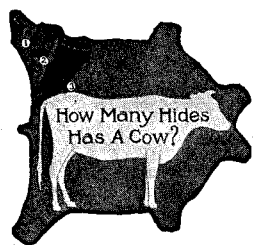
At the best the most efficient top material can only be a waterproof layer supported by cloth—the lighter, the better—but strong enough to stand the strain when up, and flexible enough to fold without cracking.

Extra layers of cloth and combiners only add weight, diminish flexibility and increase the possibilities of cracking in folding. Mohair tops absorb pounds of water during a storm and accumulate dust when dry.

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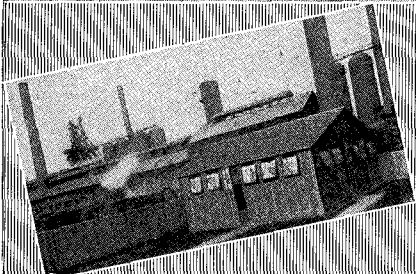
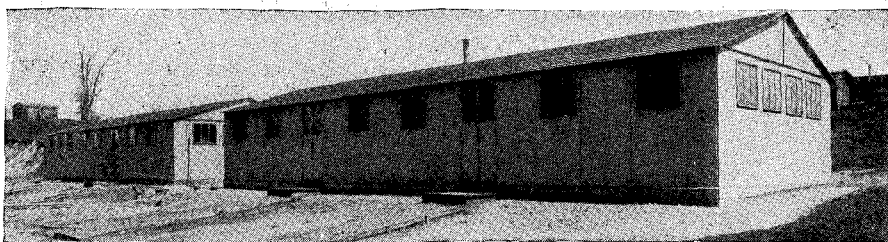
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Ach, Louis!—"I'm afraid these Louis XV. heels are much too high for me. Perhaps you have lower ones—say about Louis X. would do, I think."—*London Opinion.*

Some Satisfaction.—MISS GREEN—"Of course, you can't believe everything you hear."

MISS GADLEIGH—"Oh, no; but you can repeat it."—*Boston Transcript.*

They Are Never Satisfied.—"What is the cause of social unrest?"

"The desire," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "of the workingman for leisure and of the leisured man for something to keep him busy."—*Washington Star.*

Getting Back at Him.—POLITICIAN—"I have nothing to say. All I know is what is in the papers."

REPORTER—"I see now what you meant yesterday when you said there is nothing in the papers nowadays."—*Puck.*

Doomed.—ANXIOUS MOTHER—"Young Millyuns seems to be quite friendly with you of late. Do you know what his intentions are?"

PRETTY DAUGHTER—"No, and I don't care; but I know what mine are."—*Indianapolis Star.*

Better Authority.—"It was Shakespeare, wasn't it, who said, 'Sweet are the uses of adversity'?"

"Shakespeare may have said it originally, but I heard it from a lawyer who had pocketed 65 per cent. of an estate."—*Boston Transcript.*

Of the Same Class.—"They say," remarked the spinster boarder, "that the woman who hesitates is lost."

"Lost is not the proper word for it," growled the fussy old bachelor at the pedal extremity of the table. "She's extinct."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Prosperity.—Farmer Corning was asked whether he had had a good year.

"Gosh, yes!" he exclaimed. "I had four cows and three hogs killed by railway-trains and two hogs and eleven chickens killed by automobiles. I cleared near a thousand dollars."—*Puck.*

Her Silence.—Young Aldrich was waiting in the parlor for his loved one to appear, when her small brother came in and took a seat.

"Well, Chester," said Aldrich, "what did your sister say when you told her I was waiting?"

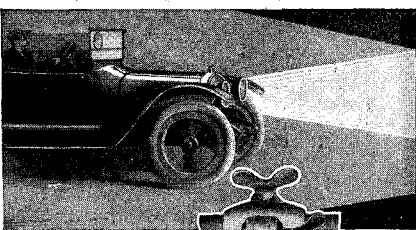
"Why, she didn't say nothing," replied the small brother. "She just took a ring off one finger an' put it on another."—*Life.*

A Small Point.—BARRISTER'S WIFE—"So your client was acquitted of murder. On what grounds?"

BARRISTER—"Insanity. We proved that his father once spent two years in an asylum."

BARRISTER'S WIFE—"But he didn't, did he?"

BARRISTER—"Yes. He was doctor there, but we had not time to bring that fact out."—*Tit-Bits.*



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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

THE WESTERN FRONT

June 22.—Berlin reports small gains by the armies of the Crown Prince along the east bank of the Meuse west of Fort Vaux.

French sources report that French aviators shelled the German city of Treves, and the towns of Karlsruhe and Mülheim in reprisal for raids on Bar-le-Duc and Lunéville. More than one hundred bombs were dropped in the progress of the raid.

June 23.—The Germans take the Thiaumont field-work after weeks of effort, and at terrific cost. Both sides report enormous losses. Pushing their advantage, after the works had fallen, the Germans drive on to the village of Fleury, southeast of Hill 320, but are dislodged by the French fire and retreat in disorder.

Berlin reports three French attempts to recapture trenches west of Fort Vaux, which were repulsed. Four Allied aeros, which participated in the recent raid on Karlsruhe, Treves, and Mülheim, are reported brought down by German fire and destroyed.

June 24.—The French succeed in effecting a counter-offensive and driving the Germans back from Hills 320 and 321, to the Thiaumont field-work, which still remains in Teuton hands.

Sergeant Victor Chapman, son of John Jay Chapman, of New York, and a member of the American flying corps in the service of France on the Western front, is killed in an air-battle over Verdun.

June 25.—Paris reports that 100,000 Germans were used in the three-mile line attacking Thiaumont, and that the gain cost 36,000 Teuton lives in four hours.

June 26.—The British launch a new offensive on the Western front and succeed in penetrating the enemy's lines in ten places. Unusual artillery activity is under way in the Loos sector particularly.

June 27.—Small gains are reported made by the French in the Thiaumont sector, with a new repulse of the Teutons at Fleury.

June 28.—British attacks on the German front in Flanders increase in fury, and the trenches near Angres, north of Souchez, are badly battered. The attacks made by the Teutons in the Champagne district fail to gain any foothold.

THE EASTERN FRONT

June 22.—Radautz, in southern Bukowina, eleven miles southwest of the Sereth, falls into the hands of the Russian offensive, giving control of about one-half of Roumania's western frontier.

In the Kolki-Sokol sector of the Styrya the fighting continues, the Germans halting the advance of the invaders with great losses. Further south, according to Berlin reports, the Russians are driven back along both sides of the Turtja River, west of Lutsk, and down to the town of Gorochow, near the Galician border.

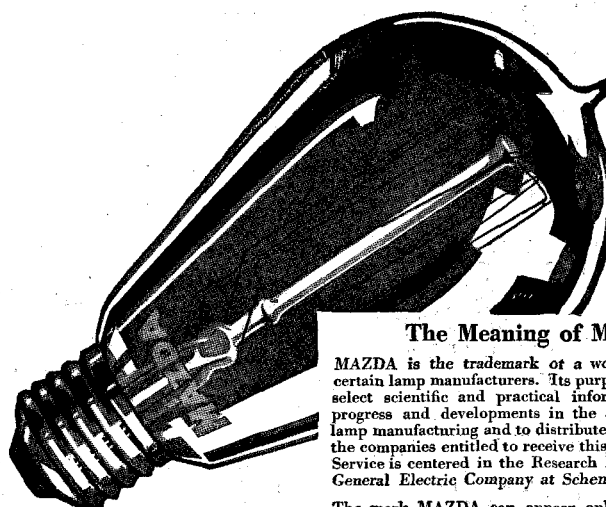
June 23.—With the occupation of three important railway towns, Straza, Widnitz, and Gurahumora, the whole of the Crownland of Bukowina passes into the hands of the Russian advance. The Austrians are reported retreating into the foothills of the Karpathians.

June 24.—The Russian troops seize Kut, 15 miles from Kolomea, an important railway town, and are pushing westward

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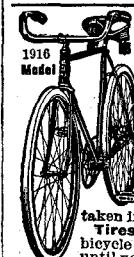
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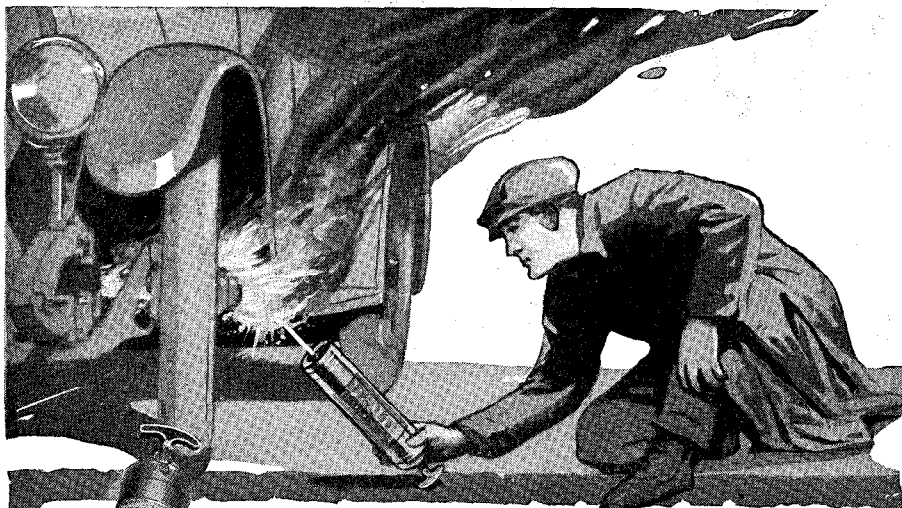
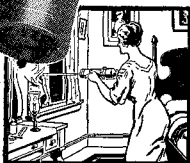


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in an attempt to cut off the Austro-German communication in Galicia.

June 25.—Brussiloff's army completes the occupation of Bukowina by taking Kimpolung, in the hilly region of the southwest of the Crownland. With the city and a railway station are captured 2,000 men.

June 26.—Petrograd announces that her troops are approaching the gates of Transylvania, having taken Pozenille, five miles southwest of Kimpolung. The Austrians are expected to take a definite stand at the first mountain passes.

June 27.—Berlin announces that the Russian drive on Kovel is successfully halted by German gains southwest of Sokul, where several hundred prisoners are taken. The total of prisoners captured by the Russians since their advance began is 199,354.

June 28.—The German forces under Gen. von Lingingen drive back the Russians in Volhynia and occupy Liniewka, seven miles southwest of Sokul.

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

June 22.—The Italians continue their offensive on the Asiago plateau, where they report advancing at a slow rate, without any more than a show of defense from the Austrians.

June 23.—In the Arsa valley an Italian advance is reported, together with the news that they have occupied positions east of Mezzana and west of Monte Pasubio. The Italian pressure on the plateau is still maintained.

June 24.—The Italian counter-offensive continues in Vallarsa, the lines now reaching to the Piazza Valley on the west and to Monte Purche, overlooking the Posina Valley, on the northeast. The Austrian offensive in the Vallarsa has been definitely stopt by the strong Italian turn on Monte Pasubio.

June 25.—The Italians start an offensive in the Asiago sector.

June 26.—The Italians begin to recover ground recently lost to the Austrian invaders. Asiago is retaken and the troops succeed in penetrating to the outskirts of Arsiero. Rome says that the Teutons are fleeing in disorder.

June 27.—The War Office at Rome reports that the Italians have retaken Arsiero and Posina. The Austrian Army is represented as being in full flight, abandoning many supplies as well as weapons.

June 28.—The Italian offensive progresses on the Trentino front, with the capture of several peaks, including Monte Gamonda and Monte Cavigio.

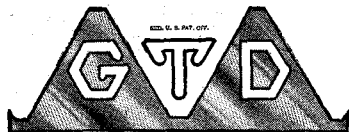
IN NORTHERN AFRICA AND ASIA

June 22.—A serious revolt of the Arabs against Turkish rule is reported from London, with the statement that the Arabs have taken Mekka, the city of Jeddah on the coast, as well as Taif. It is said that the Sherif of Mekka is also besieging Medina, hoping to drive the Turks from Arabia.

June 24.—Constantinople reports that the Russian troops have been driven back ten miles by the Turks after a battle in Paitak Pass. In Armenia, Turkish troops attack and capture by bayonet a number of Russian points in the mountain chain north of the Chorok River.

June 26.—Russian reports give news of repulses to the Turks in the Caucasus, near Trebizond, at Nurik, on the right bank of the Euphrates, at Rowanduz and in the direction of Bagdad.

June 27.—Turkey reports that north of Tehoruk, in the Caucasus, the Russians are reported driven back, and in flight toward the coast.



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June 28.—The revolting Arabs take the holy city of Medina, according to dispatches from Cairo.

A serious revolt of tribesmen in El Quad region in Algeria is put down by French troops after heavy fighting.

GENERAL

June 22.—Swiss reports say that the German Government has demanded that the Swiss permit the sending of cotton and foodstuffs into Germany, on pain of having their own supplies of coal and iron cut off.

Dispatches come from Cartagena, Spain, to the effect that a German submarine, U-35, has arrived there with a personal letter for the King from the Kaiser. It is said to contain peace-overtures.

Delayed dispatches from Athens state that the King had agreed unconditionally to the demands presented by Great Britain, France, and Russia in their joint note. The note calls for the suppression of German propaganda, demobilization of the Greek Army, permission to the public to engage in pro-Ally demonstrations, and a few minor removals from office.

A German rout in East Africa is reported from the Belgian office, where it is stated that after a battle on the road from Kiwitawe to Kitega, the Teutons were put to flight, and that the pursuit still continues at the time of the report.

June 23.—Following the acceptance of their demands by the King, the Allies promise Greece immediately to raise the blockade of the Greek ports. The selection of the new cabinet is reported.

June 24.—Premier Zaimis, of Greece, announces that the decree of dissolution of the Parliament will be promulgated in a day or two, and that the new Parliamentary elections are set for August 7.

June 27.—London dispatches report serious rioting in Leipzig and in Brunswick. Eight hundred shops are said to have been plundered, and the mob fired upon by Czech soldiers brought from Austria. Martial law is proclaimed.

June 28.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht is found guilty of treasonable utterances and gross insubordination, according to reports from Berlin. He is sentenced to thirty months in prison, the minimum penalty.

THE MEXICAN EMBROGLIO

June 21.—Secretary Lansing notifies the Central and South-American republics that if the United States goes to war in Mexico, it will not be with the idea of intervention. The entire aim of the American troops is to protect and defend the border.

June 22.—In his official report to the Navy Department, Commander Kavanaugh, of the gunboat *Annapolis*, says that the Mexicans fired upon the American blue-jackets without provocation, in the fight which took place on June 18.

General Obregon offers amnesty to all rebels who will join the Carranza forces in event of war. All American consuls in the Republic are ordered to leave, and the number of American refugees at the ports increases rapidly.

Unofficial British reports say that Great Britain will remain completely neutral in the event of war between the United States and Mexico, assuming that her property and interests will be amply protected.

Costa Rica offers her services in mediation between the United States and Mexico in order to prevent war.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador designate, calls at the State Depart-

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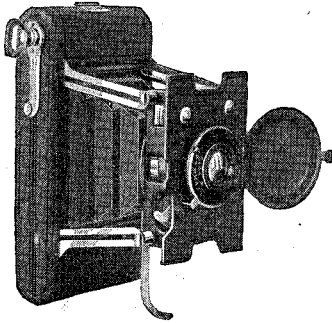
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ment and presents a Mexican version of the Carrizal skirmish, putting the blame on the American troopers.

The militias of California and Illinois start for the border.

The evacuation of Juarez is reported, when the Mexican troops withdraw for the south, taking most of the civilian population with them, and leaving only enough soldiers to police the town. The natives from Nogales, Agua Prieta, and Matamoros are reported as leaving their towns for Chihuahua City.

June 23.—All National Guard units are ordered by the War Department to proceed to the border as soon as mustered in.

Chile joins Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Ecuador in offering their services as mediators in the Mexican-American trouble.

Rear-Admiral Winslow, with his flagship *San Diego*, hurries to Mazatlan to relieve Commander Kavanaugh, of the gunboat *Annapolis*, in aiding American refugees.

The War Department orders fourteen high-power aeroplanes purchased for immediate use on the border.

The Administration receives a formal note from the *de-facto* Government of Mexico advising it of the capture of seventeen American troops in the Carrizal skirmish, and asking what the Americans were doing in that territory.

June 24.—In answer to the latest note from Mexico, Secretary Lansing demands the immediate release of the American captives. Late reports of the fighting at Carrizal state that Captain Boyd and practically the entire force of Troop C of the Tenth Cavalry were killed. The list of missing is set at forty-two.

The Missouri National Guard leaves for the frontier.

Reports reach the United States authorities that food is scarce in Mexico and that riots are taking place in the cities. Bread-lines are said to have been established in Mexico City, and tho Carranza is blamed, the press seem to take the opportunity to foment anti-American feeling.

June 25.—Mexican forces entrench themselves at Villa Ahumada, to prevent sending supplies over the Mexican railroads from El Paso to the American troops.

June 26.—Secretary Lansing declines the services of several Latin-American republics regarding mediation, and states that there is nothing to be done except for Carranza to release the American prisoners, as demanded.

The militias from Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, in part or entirely, leave for the border.

June 27.—Latin diplomats hear that Carranza rejects the demand of the American Government for the release of the captured troops. All attempts at mediation are abandoned by the Latin republics. The President determines to put the entire matter in the hands of Congress after forty-eight hours, in accordance with the ultimatum sent to the First Chief.

The Utah battery leaves for Nogales, to begin border service.

June 28.—Chief Carranza orders the release of the captured American prisoners, according to information received by General Bell from the Mexican consul at El Paso. General Trevino tells his staff that Carranza has decided on arbitration to settle the difficulty. The American mobilization, however, continues.

GENERAL FOREIGN

June 22.—The Irish Unionists, meeting in Dublin, denounce the proposed Irish settlement, declaring it a breach of Parliamentary truce and a concession to the rebels.

June 23.—The Nationalists, representing the six counties excluded by the Lloyd-George plan from the operation of the Home Rule Act, vote to agree to the exclusion feature. The vote was 475 to 265.

June 24.—The Chinese cabinet offers its resignations to the new President, Li Yuan-hung, as a result of the republican opposition to the late ruler's cabinet still holding office. The resignations are not as yet accepted.

For the first time in history an aeronaut crosses the Andes in a balloon. The feat is performed by Eduardo Bradley, an Argentine aviator, who made the trip in three hours.

June 25.—The Earl of Selborne resigns the position of Minister of Agriculture in the British cabinet, because of his disagreement with the Irish-settlement scheme.

June 27.—London announces that the Duke of Devonshire will succeed the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of Canada.

June 28.—The Duma takes up a bill to prevent permanently the sale of vodka in the Russian Empire.

The Chinese Navy concentrates at Wu Sung and declares its independence of the Administration until the Constitution is restored.

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON

June 22.—The House passes the Fortifications Bill, carrying appropriations of approximately \$22,000,000 for fortifications throughout the United States and insular possessions.

June 23.—By the almost unanimous vote of 332 to 2 the House passes the joint resolution authorizing the President to draft the militia into the service of the United States in Mexico, declaring that "in the opinion of Congress" an emergency existed which demanded such a procedure.

The Senate Subcommittee on Naval Affairs amends the Naval Bill now before Congress to include four super-dreadnoughts and four battle-cruisers.

June 26.—Without the formality of a roll-call, the House passes the Army Appropriation Bill, setting aside \$182,000,000 to cover the budget.

After six hours' debate, the Senate approves the Hay resolution, directing that the State militias be merged with the Army for border duty.

Secretary Daniels and the Senators of the Naval Committee decide on a three-year building plan for the Navy, to spend \$500,000,000, so that the Navy will include by 1919 twenty-seven first-line battle-ships, twenty-five of the second line, as well as six battle-cruisers, and three hundred and eighty-six other vessels, including submarines.

June 28.—The United States sends a note to Austria in which the attack on the *Petrolite* is labeled a deliberate insult, and an indemnity and apology are demanded.

GENERAL

June 26.—Through the action of a large majority of its National Committee, the Progressive party indorses Mr. Hughes for President. The vote was 32 for, 6 against, 9 not voting.

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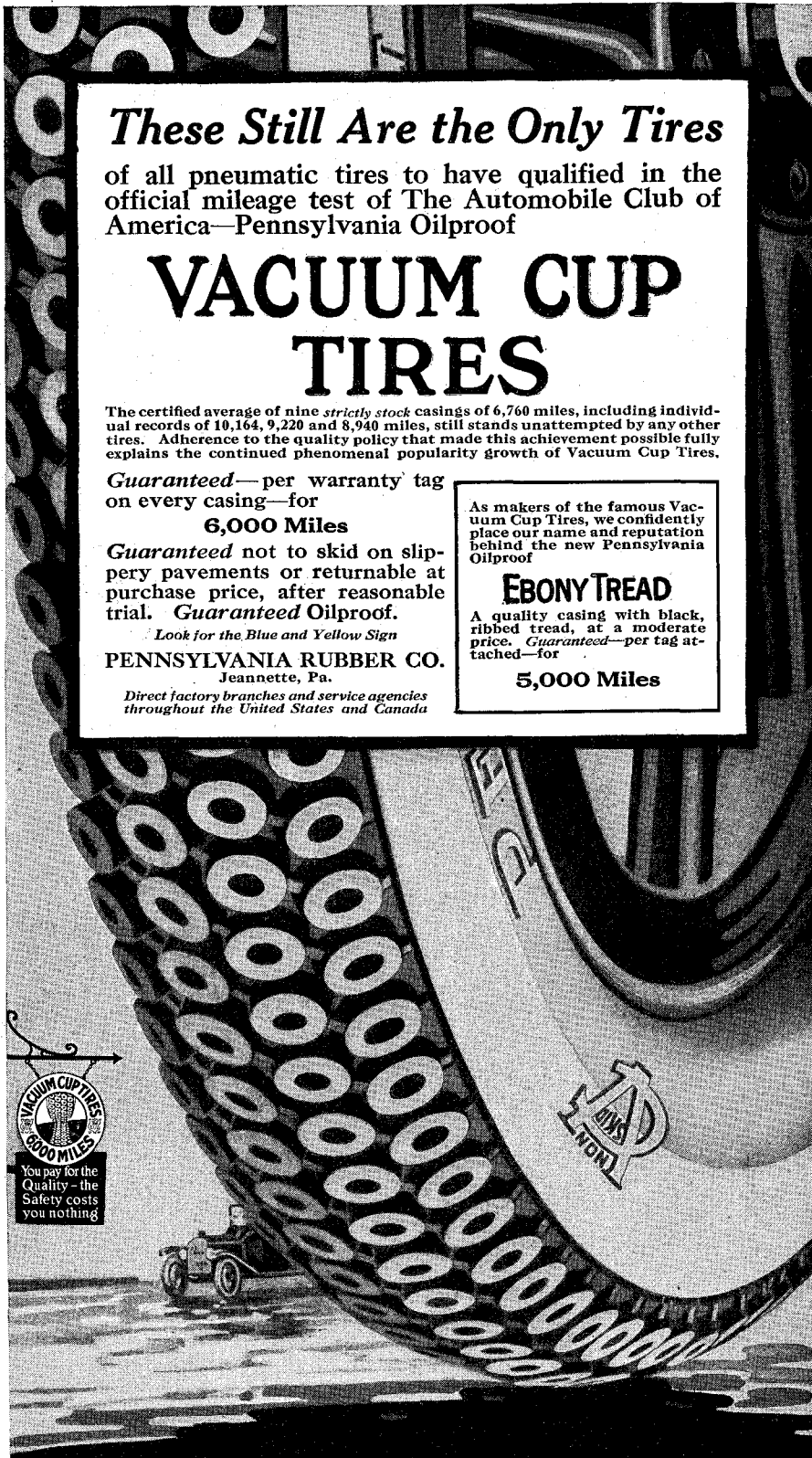
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

SOME VIEWS OF THE YEAR'S SPECULATIVE MANIAS

JOHN MOODY, in his monthly review of conditions in the financial market, writes in the June number of *Moody's Magazine* of speculative manias in war-stocks and others which have been notable features of the market for the past year. First came a mania for bidding up the stocks of munition-companies, which culminated in October; next a movement in copper stocks, which culminated about the close of the year; later the putting out of certain new securities, including sugar stocks and bonds, oil and natural-gas stocks, and more recently enterprises related to the automobile industry. Within a few weeks motor-accessory companies grew up "like mushrooms in the night." Mr. Moody noted certain plans under way for forming "speculative bubbles in this field, which made some of the earlier promotions look like babies in arms." The basis on which it was proposed to capitalize one of them brought to his mind visions of the old Mississippi bubble of John Law's time and the famous tulip-craze in Holland. That a day of reckoning would come he believed no sane man could deny.

From these manias Mr. Moody turns to consider more substantial investment fields. An unusual amount of our security issues held abroad were absorbed by American investors during the year, and at the same time an increasing supply kept coming on the market, but thus far it had not overtaxed the capacity of the American investing public. First-class bonds and seasoned dividend-paying stocks continued to hold their places firmly week by week, "going into strong-boxes at good prices." These bonds and stocks are still coming from Europe in large quantities, but are being absorbed so readily as to make the process seem automatic. Dealers meanwhile report that there is no very general oversupply of them. Other points in Mr. Moody's review are interesting:

"The most notable feature of the situation is the fact that new security issues are so promptly absorbed. Within the past two months some very large loans have been floated by industrial, natural gas, and other companies. Most of the large loans have been issues of substantial value, but in ordinary times the distribution of such issues would have pretty fully taxed the purchasing power of the market. To-day, however, many of these issues seem to have been oversubscribed, or fully subscribed in a very short time, and while many of them have probably been taken up by groups of bankers or temporary holders, yet the distribution as a whole has been a pretty broad one. In the field of very high-grade issues, such as municipals, underlying railroad bonds, and the like, we find that steady absorption continues.

"Within the past two or three weeks there has been a noticeable tendency toward higher rates for money. This is not a bad sign, even for the dealers in securities. Money-rates, as we all know, have been abnormally low for over a year, and there is still plenty of room for a further advance in rates before any real stringency whatever will be apparent. With commercial paper still selling between 3½ and 4 per cent., and time loans ranging below 4 per cent., there is little chance of the investment de-

mand for good bonds falling off. We shall have to see commercial paper up around 5 per cent. and time money in the same neighborhood before the banks and trust companies, as well as large individual investors, will stop buying bonds in the neighborhood of present prices.

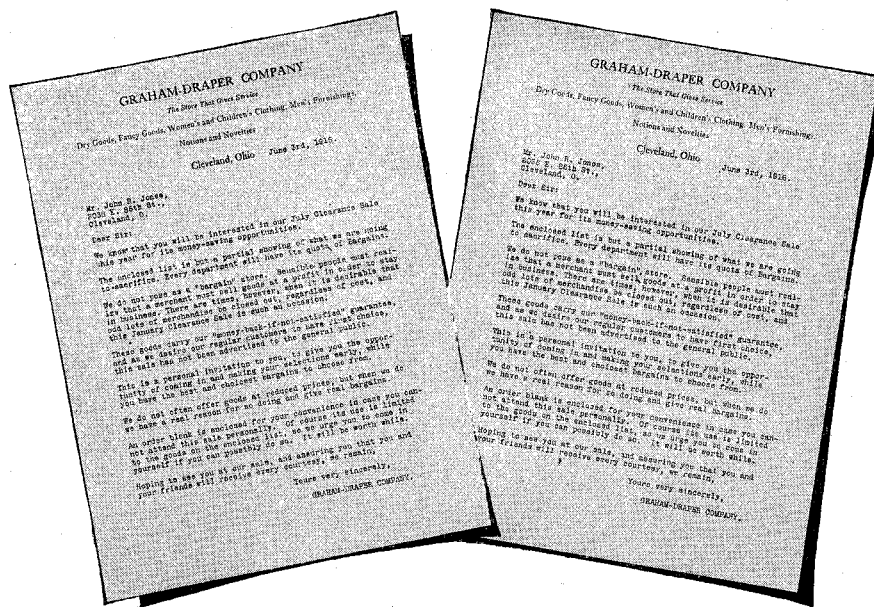
"Developments during the past weeks seem to point to a further prolongation of the war. Whether the contest can be kept up, during the present year and into 1917 is, however, a serious question. Each side is very vociferous in its assertions that no peace can be brought about except on its own terms. Germany asserts that it is ready for peace any day, provided the Allies will surrender everything. On the other hand, the Allies still continue to assert that a peace-basis means the complete surrender of Germany.

"As a matter of fact it is probably true that should Germany ultimately fail at Verdun, her chance of final success will be greatly lessened. Before the present summer is over we seem likely to see very aggressive movements on both the French and Russian fronts. The Russians apparently are preparing for a formidable drive, and at the same time the British and French in northern France and Belgium may be preparing for a gigantic drive. If two such drives are started at once and persisted in for a month or two, Germany should certainly have her hands full. Surely, if she can face such a situation as this, fighting desperately in Belgium, in Poland, and at Verdun, and can hold her own, then it will take longer than the present year for the Allies to win the war.

"One of the straws which shows which way the wind blows in the war-boomed industries is the decline in chemicals; for there is no real prospect that Germany will lose her preeminence as a producer of the world's chemicals and dyes, and thus the declining tendency may fairly be taken to mean that chemical supplies outside of Germany are catching up with the demand, and that these supplies, plus the production of Great Britain, France, and the United States, may prove sufficient to last through the balance of the war. Among the chemicals which have recently shown weakness are denatured and wood alcohol; Angostura tonka beans; arnica flowers; ipecac root; coumarin; glycerin; Mexican sarsaparilla, senega, and false unicorn roots; and larkspur seed. A new list of declines in chemicals might be made up every few days, and this surely is one indication that the beginnings of a readjustment of business to peace conditions are not far away.

"Simultaneously with the approach of this readjustment we are pyramiding new securities enough to insure drastic declines in unseasoned issues when peace becomes a fact. Ordinarily new issues of the stocks of chemical and dye companies are very small, amounting possibly to \$1,000,000 a month; but in 1915 the incorporations of such companies, according to *The Journal of Commerce*, totaled \$65,565,000. Even this record has been smashed during 1916 by the incorporation in five months of such companies with a nominal aggregate capital of \$58,295,000.

"Munitions-companies organized increased from \$100,000 in January, 1915, to \$27,500,000 in April, 1916. Total incorporations of munitions-companies were \$83,835,000 in 1915 and \$43,325,000 in five months of 1916. The grand total was \$127,160,000, and practically every cent of it is likely to become unproductive capital. The total production in the United States of firearms and ammunition



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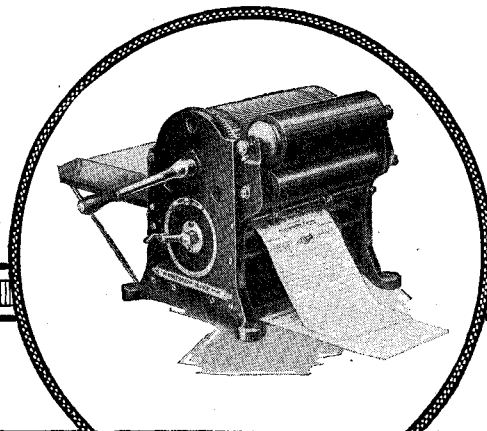
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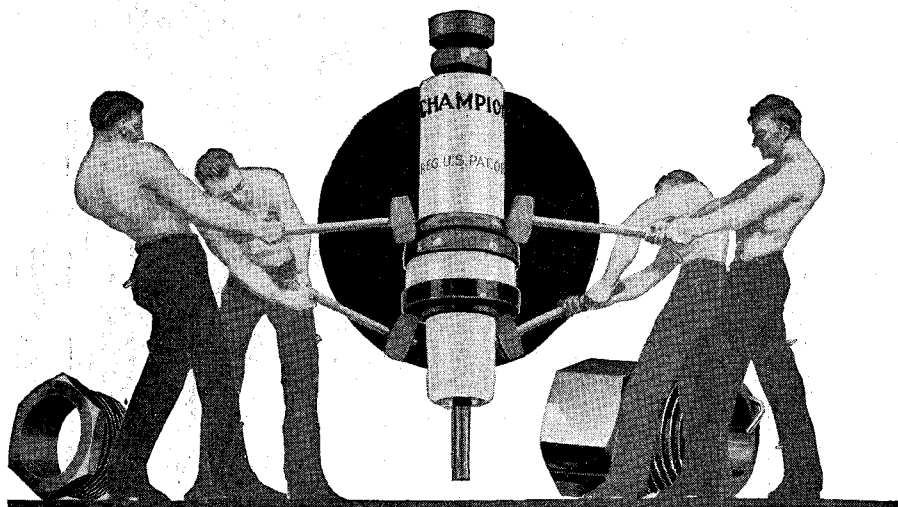
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in 1909, according to the Census, was only \$17,090,901; and even before these 1915 incorporations began, the producing capacity of this country was quite sufficient to take care of the normal demand.

"With oil and gas companies it is the same story. In the last five months of 1914 the incorporations amounted to \$38,237,000, but for 1915, meaning the entire year, they were \$80,533,000, and for five months of 1916 they were \$277,499,000. The shipping companies showed incorporations of \$1,844,000 in the last four months of 1914, \$37,662,000 for the whole year 1915, and \$29,489,400 for five months of 1916. All this is good for the printer and lithographer, but bad for the investor. Those who want a frank and comprehensive description of what it really amounts to should read the history of the South-Sea Bubble."

WHAT RAILROADS ARE EARNING

A compilation as to railroad earnings for the fiscal year which ended on June 30 was printed in a recent issue of *Financial America*. It was based on returns already at hand for nine months only of the fiscal year, the remaining three months being estimated. This statement shows substantial earnings for many roads:

	<i>Pfd.</i>	<i>Com.</i>		<i>Pfd.</i>	<i>Com.</i>
Bos. & Me.	20.19	9.18	Seab. Air L. . . .	1.27	0.69
Maine Cent.		8.46	Southern.	2.87	4.69
N. Y., N. H. & W. . . .		3.38	Virginian.	1.29	1.27
P., Balt. & W.		12.59	Ala. Gt. Sou. . . .	6.18	13.42
Balt. & Ohio.	6.39	8.34	Louis. & N.		17.72
Ches. & Ohio.		10.90	Mob. & Ohio. . . .		5.55
Erie.	4.50	7.95	N., C. & St. L. . . .		14.00
N. Y. Central.		15.56	N. Ori., Gt. No. . . .		1.64
Pennsylvania.		10.33	Ill. Cent'l.		8.16
Cent. of N. J.		25.89	Min. & St. L.	2.91	3.66
Del. & Hud.		16.94	Kan. City So.	2.10	3.07
Lehigh Val.		12.49	Mo. Pac.		0.22
N. Y., O. & W.		1.60	S. L. & S. F.	0.68	
Phil. & Rdg.		34.77	St. L. St. Wn. . . .	1.50	3.05
Ann Arbor.	1.46	2.80	Tex. & Pac.		6.50
Buff., R. & P.	4.31	11.36	Chi., B. & Q.		26.50
Hook. Valley.		9.15	Chi. Gt. Wn.	2.20	4.70
Pitts. & L. E.		35.57	Chi. & Nwn.		11.15
T. & O. Cent.	2.33	3.80	C., R. I. & P.		3.11
C., Ind. & L.	4.23	5.87	M., St. P. & S. . . .		
C., C. & St. L.	17.72	13.53	S. M.		25.85
Mich. Cent.		28.57	A., T. & S. F.	5.43	12.87
P., C., C. & St. L. . . .	5.23	13.47	C., M. & St. P. . . .		8.56
Vandalia.		7.80	Gt. Northern.		11.82
At. Coast L.		9.74	Nor. Pac.		11.52
Cent. of Ga.	2.20	21.57	Union Pac.	9.77	15.75

MAY BUILDING RETURNS THE LARGEST ON RECORD

The total expenditures involved in the construction of buildings for which permits were issued in 132 cities during the month of May this year "far exceeded the amount for any previous month in the country's history," says a writer in *Bradstreet's*. This result was to be inferred from earlier, though less complete, returns on the subject given out a week before the publication of *Bradstreet's* returns. Only one previous month—that is, April, 1912—showed a total of more than \$100,000,000, the aggregate for May this year being \$107,831,013. In their number the permits also showed a large gain over May of last year. Following is a summary by sections with comments:

	No. of Cities	No. of Permits 1916	Values 1916	Compared with Last Year— Permits Values	
New England.....	18	1,817	\$7,197,182	1 24.8	1 28.0
Middle.....	27	6,392	39,458,466	1 15.1	1 18.5
Western.....	19	7,389	16,059,530	1 38.1	1 25.6
Northwestern.....	16	4,100	28,891,034	1 22.7	1 92.6
Southwestern.....	13	1,980	3,447,757	1 2.3	1 25.5
Southern.....	22	3,128	6,869,504	1 7	1 37.4
Far-western.....	17	3,738	5,907,540	1 10.2	1 32.6
Total, U. S.....	132	28,544	\$107,831,013	1 14.1	1 36.6

"There were 28,544 permits recorded at 132 cities in May, an increase of 14.1 per cent., while the value of the building permitted for—\$107,831,013—shows a gain of 36.6 per cent. Compared with the largest

month's building ever heretofore recorded (April, 1912), there is an increase of nearly 5 per cent. The percentage of increase in value over May a year ago is the heaviest recorded in any month this year, and 87 out of the 132 cities (two-thirds of all) show gains in values as compared with the like month last year. An additionally interesting feature is that the addition of the large May total to previous months' returns puts this year well up in the scale of building expenditure, with the probability that 1916, which so far shows a gain over last year of 22.3 per cent., may surpass all previous records for the full calendar year.

"The record of building expenditures at leading American cities reporting monthly, quarterly, and yearly from January, 1914, down to and including May, 1916, shows the ebb and flow in the building industry in the past twenty-nine months, as follows:

	1915	1914	Change, Per Cent.
January, 155 cities.....	\$45,764,309	\$49,944,341	D 8.3
February, 155 cities.....	45,769,884	52,177,227	D 12.2
March, 155 cities.....	75,250,465	85,795,424	D 12.2
First quarter.....	\$166,784,638	\$187,916,992	D 11.2
April, 155 cities.....	\$79,469,221	\$84,565,850	D 6.0
May, 155 cities.....	85,513,438	85,212,713	I .3
June, 155 cities.....	67,542,904	86,458,820	D 21.8
Second quarter.....	\$232,525,563	\$256,237,383	D 9.2
Six months.....	\$399,310,201	\$444,154,375	D 10.0
July, 155 cities.....	\$71,569,657	\$83,640,692	D 14.4
August, 155 cities.....	71,803,460	63,448,824	I 13.1
September, 155 cities.....	69,777,282	53,443,480	I 30.5
Third quarter.....	\$213,150,399	\$200,532,996	I 6.2
Nine months.....	\$612,460,600	\$644,687,371	D 5.0
October, 155 cities.....	\$70,254,657	\$52,535,818	I 33.7
November, 156 cities.....	71,210,294	45,080,438	I 57.9
December, 156 cities.....	67,892,361	41,788,286	I 62.4
Fourth quarter.....	\$209,357,312	\$139,404,542	I 50.1
Twelve months.....	\$821,817,912	\$784,091,913	I 4.8
January, 156 cities.....	\$55,545,958	\$46,040,876	I 20.6
February, 154 cities.....	53,872,639	44,479,105	I 21.1
March, 154 cities.....	84,270,923	72,995,490	I 15.4
First quarter.....	\$193,689,520	\$163,515,471	I 18.4
April, 154 cities.....	\$90,678,009	\$78,106,503	I 16.0
May, 132 cities.....	107,831,013	78,883,335	I 36.6

"Most important cities show good gains. New York reports an increase of only 12.8 per cent., but Chicago gains 73 per cent.; Philadelphia, 67 per cent.; Pittsburgh, 19.5 per cent.; Detroit, 124 per cent.; Indianapolis and Minneapolis, 74 per cent. each; Hartford, 61.7 per cent.; Los Angeles, 18 per cent.; San Francisco, 72 per cent.; Washington, 31.4 per cent.; Baltimore, 76.8 per cent.; and Kansas City, 37 per cent. In the list of decreases, St. Louis, with 7.3 per cent.; Bridgeport, with 50 per cent.; Buffalo, with 5.4 per cent.; Newark, N. J., with 14 per cent.; Cleveland, with 47.8 per cent., and Milwaukee, with 14.4 per cent. loss, are prominent. Duluth shows a very large gain, owing to the filing of a blanket permit by large steel interests, which have established a new steel-making center there."

AS TO PAYING INTEREST ON BANK-DEPOSITS

In an address before the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association in Philadelphia recently, James K. Lynch declared that many a banker is to-day perturbed as to whether he is not "paying more for his deposits than they are worth." It is only about fifteen years since the custom of paying any interest at all on bank-balances—except in savings-banks—became general. Before that time there were some commercial banks that paid interest on some of their deposits, but now "all commercial banks pay interest on all bank-balances,"



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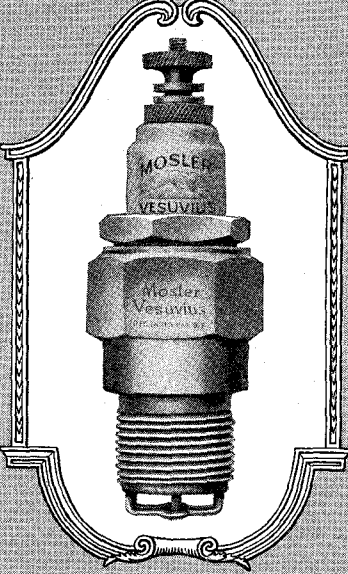
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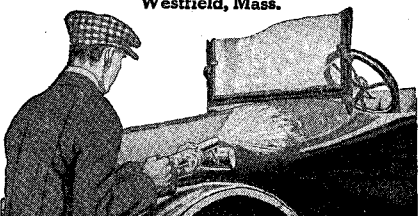
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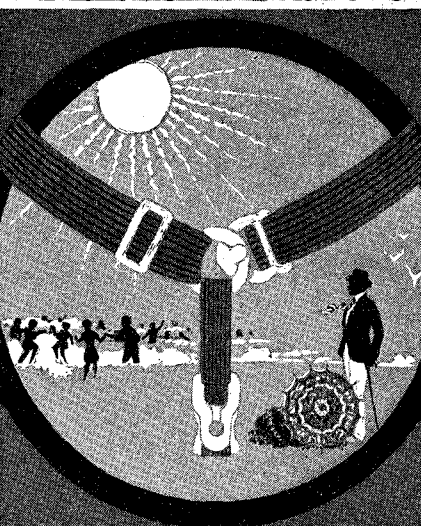


the rate generally adopted being 2 per cent. per annum. The general practise came about somewhat gradually. As soon as it became known that interest was paid on one class of deposits, other classes equally as profitable expected it, until insurance companies, railroads, and corporations and all others who carried accounts of unusual size demanded and received interest on balances. The process then spread to smaller accounts, until finally bankers found it advisable to pay interest on every account that exceeded a modest minimum. Mr. Lynch has interesting comments on this subject, which will be of special interest to every one who keeps a bank-account subject to check:

"The period during which this development was going on was characterized by the rise of the modern trust companies, financial institutions differing in character from any hitherto known. The trust company was at first just what its name implied, a corporation authorized by law to exercise a great variety of trust functions, but without any banking privileges. It was not long before the handling of funds coming into the trust company's hands through the operation of its powers suggested the receiving of deposits from its customers. When distributing legacies to the beneficiaries of a will what is more natural than that the money should be left on deposit subject to check, rather than that it should be paid out to be deposited in banks? For a time this function of the trust company placed it in a position intermediate between the commercial bank and the savings-bank, but it was not long before the trust companies began to take on purely commercial business and to make loans without as well as with collateral. The idea of the departmental bank was rapidly developed, and we now have trust companies doing commercial, savings, and trust business on a very large scale, and, in fact, numbered among the largest and strongest of our financial institutions. The trust companies had much to do with hastening the general adoption of a custom that was already prevalent.

"Instead of paying interest on balances, the commercial banks had been in the habit of performing various services for which no charge was made. Out-of-town checks were accepted on deposit as cash; exchange was in many instances given free; securities were accepted for safe-keeping, and documents in escrow were held without charge. The trust company, on the other hand, had from the beginning made a substantial charge from every service, so that when the commercial banks began to meet the trust-company competition in the payment of interest they were placed at a distinct disadvantage.

"During a long period of active business, with a good demand for money, bank-earnings have been in the main quite satisfactory, in spite of the gradual increase in the price that we are paying for deposits. Without warning, a condition has arisen which is abnormal and without precedent. The European War, the great war, created an unusual demand for the products of our fields, factories, and shops, which have been sold at very profitable prices. The usual balance between exports and imports having been destroyed, the result has been an unusual increase in bank-balances in this country. There are, of course, other causes contributing to this result, among which we may mention the state of uncertainty produced by the war in the minds of our own citizens. While they hesitate about new enterprises their capital remains in the form of deposits. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the cause, there can be none as to the increase, and increased



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deposits with no corresponding increase in the demand for loans naturally lowers rates. This dropping of rates on loans has gone on for nearly two years, with no marked tendency toward a rise, until the bankers have grown accustomed to rates of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum for grades of paper that hitherto would have sold at from 4 to 5 per cent. The natural result should be a corresponding reduction in the rates paid on deposits, but such action has not taken place. In fact, at no time has there been more active solicitation for deposits with all the interest, free exchange, and other premiums that have hitherto pertained to such loaning of credit."

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"E. F.," Elmhurst, Cal.—"Please answer the following: The new century had beginning from the first day of January, 1900, or from the first day of January, 1901. Why?"

The word *century* is defined as "One hundred consecutive years; a period of one hundred years in any system of chronology, especially in reckoning from the Christian era. In common usage *first century* means the years A.D. 1-100; *second century*, the years A.D. 101-200; and *twentieth century*, A.D. 1901-2000. The *fifth century* before Christ was 500-401 B.C. A century begins with the beginning of the first day in its first year and does not end until the close of the last day in its hundredth year. This mode of reckoning is often confused with the common mode of stating the age of a person. A person born at the beginning of the Christian era would be called *one year old* during his second year, that is, during the course of the year 2, *two* during the year 3, *forty* during the year 41, etc."

"S. J.," San Antonio, Tex.—"Please enlighten me on the origin of the word *kike*."

The word *kike* is an adaptation from the Scottish *keek*, which designates "One who peeps; especially in the clothing trade, a person engaged by a garment-maker to obtain the latest styles from a rival concern that he may make up his goods in imitation, but for sale at a lower price." It is used to-day in a derogatory sense indicating a low standard of honor.

"H. C. W.," La Grande, Ore.—"(1) Please explain the following sentence, taken from Lord Bacon's 'Essay on Atheism': 'None deny there is a God but those for whom it maketh that there were no God.' (2) I have been challenged for speaking of Lord Bacon and told this is erroneous. Is this so?"

(1) An interpretation of your reading is "Only those who act as if there were no God are those who deny that there is one." "Maketh" in the sense used here for "act in a certain way." (2) The challenge to which you refer is based on false premises. You are as correct as was Lord Macaulay when he gave the title "Lord Bacon" to one of his essays, and when he referred to Lord Bacon in his "History of England," and as correct as John Henry Green, who did the same thing in his "History of the English People." The standard "Letters and Life of Lord Bacon" were issued by James Spedding in seven volumes, between 1862 and 1874. In 1861 Hepworth Dixon wrote the "Personal History of Lord Bacon," and followed it in 1862 with the "Story of Lord Bacon's Life." P. Woodward wrote the "Early Life of Lord Bacon" in 1902. Francis Bacon was appointed Lord Keeper of the Great Seal (1617) and Lord High Chancellor of England (1618) with the additional title of Baron Verulam. Three years later he was created Viscount St. Albans (1621). His contemporaries spoke of him as "the Lord Bacon," and why not, since they knew of his elevation to the Lord Keepership? Edmund Gosse has explained that "Lord Bacon is

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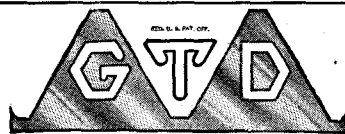
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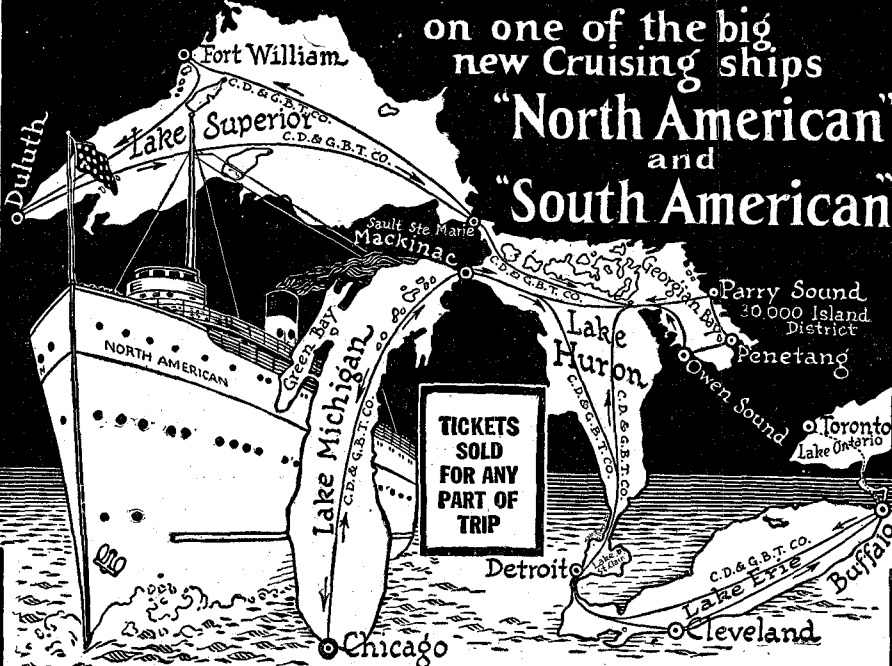
THE IRISH AGAIN, are celebrated for their rollicking humor and keen wit. Good stories of them are always welcome. Certainly when one of the cleverest of Irish storytellers brings out a book it can not fail to make a hit. Seumas MacManus is the present day Prince of Irish Storytellers, and his book, "The Red Poocher," has been greeted everywhere with such superlatives of praise that it is useless to try to quote them. May as well let every reader invent his own exclamations of delight when he closes the book. It can be had for 75 cents postpaid.

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the name by which contemporaries and succeeding generations have agreed to speak of the aggressive intellectual reformer . . . who by etiquette and the rules of the peerage should rather be spoken of as Lord Verulam" (*Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature*, vol. ii, p. 380). In his "Apo-phthegms," Bacon referred to himself as "the Lord Bacon" and "the Lord St. Albans."

"R. M. T." Brooklyn, N. Y.—"If A in New York sells bill of goods to B in Chicago at \$100 f.o.b. New York, does it mean that B will receive goods in Chicago at his store for \$100, or is he obliged to pay freight on them from New York to Chicago depot, and also from depot to his store?"

"F.o.b. New York" means free on board at New York, so that goods sold in New York to a person in Chicago f.o.b. means that the seller will deliver the goods to the railroad company free from whatever part of the city in which his business may be, but that the customer in Chicago will have to pay the freight on them from New York to Chicago and the transportation from the railroad station in Chicago to his store.

"J. W. M.," Marion, Ind.—"Kindly give me the meaning of the word *academic* in the phrase 'the question is purely academic.' The word has come into general use, with a signification not given in the dictionaries at my command."

The meaning of the word is, "according to scholastic rules, customs, or usage; formal and conventional as opposed to practical; as, an *academic* proposition or discussion."

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